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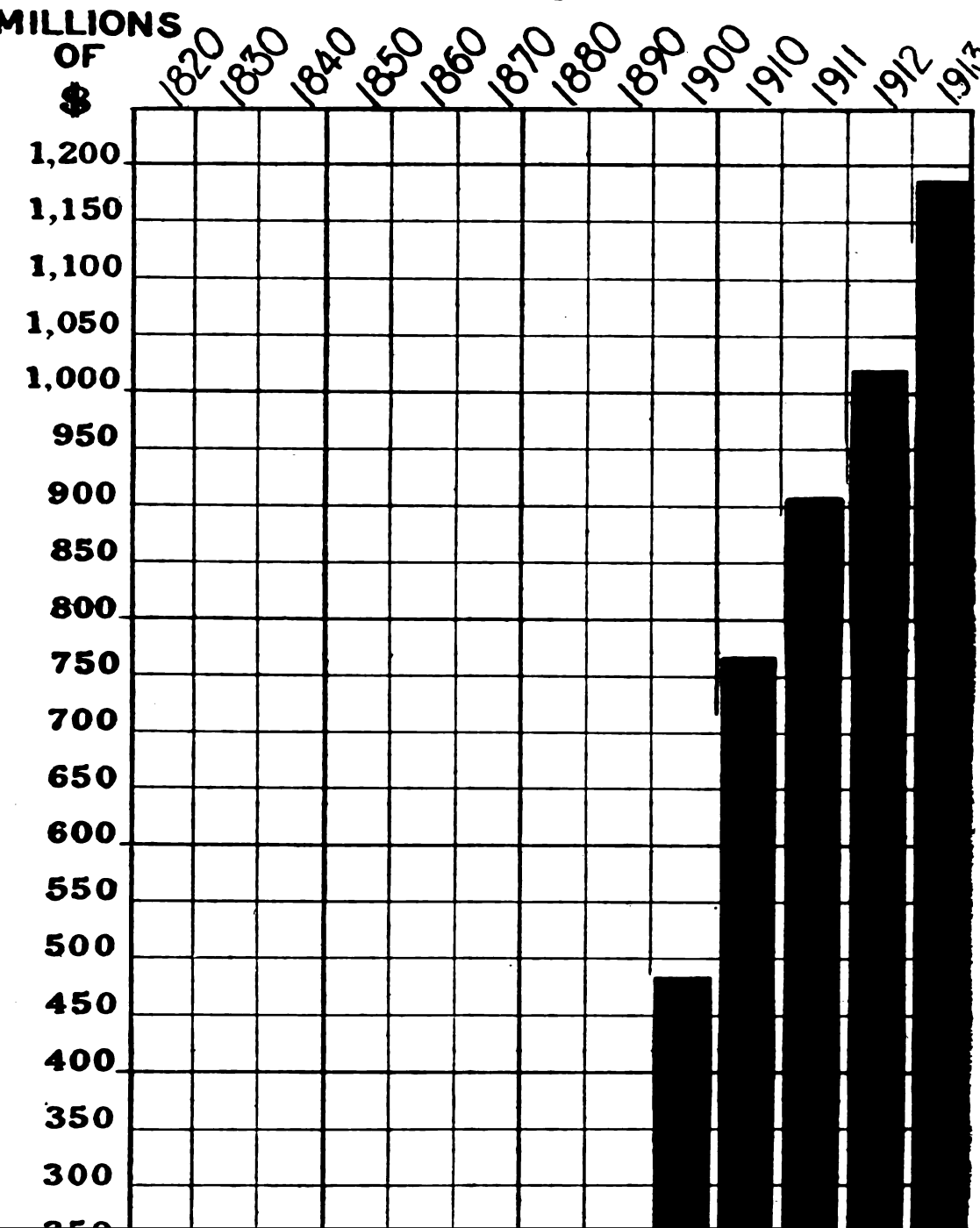
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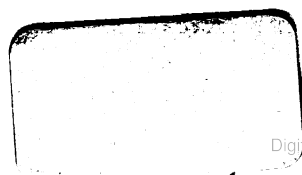


*Annual review of the foreign
commerce of the United States, 1913*

Oscar Phelps Austin, United States. Bureau of Foreign
and Domestic Commerce, United States

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ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1913.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The foreign commerce of the United States made its highest record in the fiscal year 1913. Imports, both free and dutiable, were larger than ever before, and exports, both domestic and foreign, were also the largest on record. Imports were 1,813 million dollars, against 1,654 million in the fiscal year 1912, and exports were 2,466 million dollars, against 2,204 million in 1912.

COMPARISON WITH EARLIER YEARS.

The table which follows gives opportunity for a comparison of the trade of 1913 with that of each year during the twentieth century and the earlier decennial years mentioned:

Year ended June 30—	Imports.					Exports.				Excess of exports over imports.
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Per cent free.	Per capita.	Domes- tic.	Foreign.	Total.	Per capita.	
	<i>Million dollars.</i>	<i>Million dollars.</i>	<i>Million dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Million dollars.</i>	<i>Million dollars.</i>	<i>Million dollars.</i>		<i>Million dollars.</i>
1880....	208	460	668	31.19	12.51	824	12	836	16.43	168
1890....	266	524	790	33.66	12.16	845	13	858	13.43	68
1900....	367	483	850	43.21	10.93	1,371	23	1,394	17.76	544
1901....	340	484	824	41.26	10.25	1,450	27	1,487	18.53	663
1902....	397	507	904	43.93	11.18	1,355	26	1,381	16.85	477
1903....	426	600	1,026	41.55	12.28	1,392	28	1,420	16.96	394
1904....	454	537	991	45.82	11.73	1,435	26	1,461	17.14	470
1905....	517	600	1,117	46.30	12.74	1,492	27	1,519	17.48	402
1906....	550	677	1,227	44.81	13.95	1,718	26	1,744	19.75	517
1907....	644	790	1,434	44.90	15.97	1,854	27	1,881	20.91	447
1908....	526	609	1,195	44.01	13.11	1,835	26	1,861	20.32	666
1909....	600	712	1,312	45.70	13.94	1,638	25	1,663	17.82	351
1910....	755	802	1,557	48.51	16.54	1,710	35	1,745	18.28	188
1911....	777	750	1,527	50.87	16.05	2,014	36	2,050	21.15	523
1912....	882	772	1,654	53.33	16.94	2,170	34	2,204	22.41	550
1913....	987	825	1,813	54.47	17.94	2,429	37	2,466	24.66	654

INCREASES IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS COMPARED.

The changing character of the foreign commerce of the United States is illustrated by a comparison of the figures of 1913 with those of earlier years. Imports show in recent years a much more rapid gain than exports. While imports increased but 27 per cent in the 20-year period from 1880 to 1900, they increased 113 per cent in the shorter period from 1900 to 1913. On the other hand, exports, which increased 67 per cent in the 20-year period from 1880 to 1900, gained only 77 per cent in the period from 1900 to 1913. Imports formed in 1900, 37.8 per cent, and in 1913, 42.4 per cent of the total foreign commerce. Foodstuffs imported in 1900 aggregated 231 million dollars and, in 1913, 406 million; manufacturers' raw materials imported increased during the same time from 276 million to 635 million dollars, an increase of 534 million dollars in the value of foodstuffs and raw materials imported during this period.

On the other hand, foodstuffs exported during the period under consideration show a decline of 44 million and raw materials an increase of 406 million, a net increase of but 362 million dollars in foodstuffs and raw materials exported, compared with an increase of 534 million in foodstuffs and raw materials imported.

In manufactures, however, the growth in exports has exceeded that in imports. Imports of manufactures for further use in manufacturing increased from 134 million dollars in 1900 to 349 million in 1913, and finished manufactures from 203 million in 1900 to 408 million in 1913; while on the export side manufactures for further use in manufacturing increased from 153 million dollars in 1900 to 409 million in 1913, and finished manufactures from 332 million to 778 million, the increase in manufactures imported during the period having been 420 million dollars and in manufactures exported 702 million dollars.

EFFECT OF HIGHER PRICES ON TOTAL VALUES.

The large increase in the valuation of the various groups of merchandise imported and exported in recent years does not represent a corresponding increase in quantities. In a large proportion of the articles forming international trade, prices in recent years are much higher than those in the earlier years of the period under consideration, and the increases in quantities are in many instances less than the increases in total values, this being especially true of foodstuffs and manufacturers' materials. India rubber, for example, imported in the fiscal year 1902 averaged 50 cents per pound, but in 1910 and 1911 exceeded \$1 per pound and, in 1913, 80 cents per pound. Pig-tin imports in 1900 averaged 27 cents per pound and, in 1913, 46 cents; jute averaged \$39 per ton in 1900 and \$74 in 1913; hides of cattle, 12 cents per pound in 1900 and 14 cents in 1913; hemp, \$132 per ton in 1900 and \$193 in 1913; carpet wools, 9 cents per pound in 1900 and 14 cents in 1913; raw cotton, 12 cents in 1900 and 19 cents in 1913; and boards, deals, and planks in 1900 an average import value of \$11 per thousand feet and, in 1913, \$17 per thousand feet.

In finished manufactures the determination of prices is much more difficult, though for a limited number of articles prices may be ascertained, and these show in most cases a less advance than that in raw materials or foodstuffs. Of cotton cloth not bleached, for example, the average import value per yard was in 1900, 11.7 cents and in 1913, 12 cents; and of bar iron in 1900, 2.2 cents per pound and in 1913, 2 cents per pound.

The advance in prices on the export side is also especially apparent in manufacturers' materials and foodstuffs. Raw cotton, the principal manufacturers' material exported, showed in 1900 an average export price of 7.7 cents per pound, and in 1913, 11.9 cents. Of leaf tobacco, the average export price advanced from 8.7 cents per pound in 1900 to 11.9 cents in 1913; boards, planks, etc., from \$16.94 per 1,000 feet in 1900 to \$24.3 in 1913; wheat, from 72 cents per bushel to 97 cents; flour, from \$3.62 per barrel to \$4.67; corn, from 41 cents per bushel to 59 cents; fresh beef, from 9 cents per pound to 12.3 cents; bacon and hams, from 8.4 cents to 13.1 cents; and lard, from 6.3 cents per pound in 1900 to 11.2 cents in 1913; while copper in pigs, bars, and ingots, of which the exports exceed 100 million dollars per annum, declined in average export price from 16.7 cents per pound in 1900 to 16.3 cents in 1913.

NOTABLE FEATURES OF THE IMPORT TRADE.

GROWTH IN IMPORTATION OF NONDUTIABLE MERCHANDISE.

The striking characteristics of the import trade of 1913, when compared with that of earlier years, are: (1) An increased percentage entering free of duty, and (2) an increased percentage imported for use in manufacturing. The percentage of the imports which entered free of duty in 1913 was 54.47, being larger than in any earlier year except 1892 (55.35 per cent) and 1894 (57.98 per cent), the opening and closing years of the brief period in which sugar was admitted free of duty under the act of 1890. The total value of merchandise imported free of duty in the fiscal year 1913 was 987.5 million dollars, against 367.2 million in 1900; and of dutiable, 825.5 million dollars, against 482.7 million in 1900, merchandise entering free of duty in 1913 having formed 54.47 per cent of the total imports, against 43.21 per cent in 1900.¹ The duties collected in the fiscal year 1913 were 312.5 million dollars, against 229.4 million in 1900, the average ad valorem rate of duty on dutiable imports having been, in 1913, 40.05 per cent, against 49.24 per cent in 1900, while the per capita duties collected in 1913 averaged \$3.17, against \$3.02 in 1900.

INCREASED IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS.

Manufacturers' raw materials form a steadily increasing share of the imports, having been, in 1870, but 12.76 per cent; in 1880, 19.74 per cent; in 1890, 21.62 per cent; in 1900, 32.5 per cent; and in 1913, 35 per cent. The growth in importations of manufactures for further use in manufacturing was relatively less than that of raw materials, since that group formed 12.75 per cent of the imports in 1870 and 19.27 per cent in 1913.

Manufacturers' raw materials imported in 1913 aggregated 635.2 million dollars, against 276.2 million in 1900, and formed, in 1913, 35 per cent of the total, against 32.5 per cent in 1900. Manufactures for further use in manufacturing showed, in 1913, a total importation of 349.4 million dollars, against 134.2 million in 1900, and formed, in 1913, 19.3 per cent of the total, against 15.8 per cent in 1900. Foodstuffs in a crude condition formed 11.7 per cent of the imports in 1913 and 11.5 per cent in 1900; foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured, 10.7 per cent in 1913 and 15.7 per cent in 1900; and manufactures ready for consumption, 22.5 per cent of the total in 1913, against 23.9 per cent in 1900. The principal increase in importations of manufacturers' materials occurred in nondutiable articles, of which the imports in 1913 were 509.7 million dollars, against 210.4 million in 1900, while dutiable crude materials imported for use in manufacturing in 1913 aggregated 125.5 million dollars, against 65.8 million in 1900. The above figures relate to general imports, those of imports for consumption differing but slightly from general import figures in totals and percentages.

¹ The share of the imports entering free of duty under the tariff act of October 3, 1913, was, in October, 61.36 per cent; in November, 61.72 per cent; and in December, 63.36 per cent.

GAINS IN IMPORTS FROM AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

Trade of the United States with other American countries showed more rapid gains than that with other parts of the world. Imports from North America in the fiscal year 1913 showed an increase of 180 per cent over 1900 and those from South America a gain of 133 per cent. During the same period imports from Europe increased but 103 per cent, and those from Asia and Oceania as a whole about 80 per cent, while exports, as shown elsewhere in this review, made an even more rapid increase in the trade with America. Imports from Europe in 1913 were valued at 892.9 million dollars against 440.6 million in 1900; those from North America, 361.9 million against 130 million in 1900; from South America, 217.7 million against 93.7 million in 1900; from Asia, 276.5 million, against 139.8 million in 1900; from Oceania, 37.5 million against 34.6 million in 1900; and those from Africa, 26.4 million against 11.2 million in 1900.

South America is the largest contributor of the crude foodstuffs imported into the United States, having supplied, in 1913, 53.5 per cent of the total imports of that group, with an aggregate value of 113.3 million dollars, consisting chiefly of coffee and cacao. North America supplied, in 1913, 23.3 per cent of the crude foodstuffs imported, with a total value of 49.3 million dollars, consisting chiefly of fruits, coffee, cacao, breadstuffs, and vegetables, while Europe supplied 12.4 per cent and Asia 10 per cent of the group under consideration. Of imports of foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured, of which sugar is by far the most important article, North America supplied, in 1913, 53 per cent, chiefly sugar from Cuba, and Europe, 39.4 per cent, chiefly prepared fruits, edible oils, spirits, wines, liquors, dairy products, and fish. Of crude materials imported for use in manufacturing Europe supplied, in 1913, 38.2 per cent; North America, 19.5 per cent; South America, 11.3 per cent; and Asia, 23.3 per cent. Europe's chief contributions to the raw materials imported for use in manufacturing are raw silk, wool, fibers, furs, hides and skins, india rubber, and cotton, drawn by the countries of Europe from their tropical possessions and from foreign countries and forwarded to the United States. Of the crude materials imported for use in manufacturing Europe supplied 136.6 million dollars in 1903 and 242.7 million in 1913. Europe is, of course, the chief purveyor of our imported manufactures, having supplied, in 1913, 62.2 per cent of the manufactures for further use in manufacturing and 77.8 per cent of the total imports of finished manufactures.

MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS OF FOREIGN PRODUCTION.

Material from abroad is evidently forming a steadily growing share of the requirements of the manufacturers of the United States. The total value of manufacturers' materials imported in 1870, including both raw materials and manufactures for further use in manufacturing, was 108 million dollars; while the value of all materials used by the manufacturers of the country, as reported by the census of 1870, was 2,488 million dollars, the stated value of the imported materials being 4.4 per cent of the stated value of all materials used. In 1910 the value of the two groups of manufacturers' materials imported was 851 million dollars and the value of the materials used in manufacturing, as reported by the census of that year, 12,143 million, making the

stated value of the manufacturers' materials imported slightly more than 7 per cent of the stated value of the materials used in manufacturing. The value of all materials used for manufacturing as reported by the census of 1910 was practically five times as great as that of 1870, while the value of manufacturers' materials imported in 1910 was practically eight times as much as in 1870.

LEADING ARTICLES IMPORTED FOR MANUFACTURING.

The table which follows shows the value of these 10 principal articles of manufacturing materials imported in the fiscal year 1913, compared with 1910 and earlier decennial years:

IMPORTS OF IMPORTANT ARTICLES FOR USE IN MANUFACTURING, AT DECENNIAL PERIODS 1870-1910, AND IN 1913, FISCAL YEARS.

Articles.	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1913
	<i>Million dollars.</i>	<i>Million dollars.</i>	<i>Million dollars.</i>	<i>Million dollars.</i>	<i>Million dollars.</i>	<i>Million dollars.</i>
Cotton, raw	0.3	0.6	1.4	7.9	15.8	23.0
Wool, raw	6.7	23.7	15.3	20.3	51.2	35.6
Fibers, unmanufactured	6.0	9.4	20.5	26.4	82.4	49.1
Silk, raw	3.0	12.0	23.2	44.5	65.4	32.1
Copper ore, pigs, etc.2	1.0	.4	15.4	40.2	59.5
Tin in bars, blocks, etc.	2.0	5.2	7.0	19.1	30.9	53.1
Wood, unmanufactured7	2.9	4.3	6.0	15.2	18.0
India rubber, gutta-percha, and substitutes	3.5	9.6	14.9	33.0	106.9	101.3
Tobacco, leaf	2.5	4.9	17.6	13.3	27.8	35.9
Hides and skins	14.4	30.0	21.9	57.9	112.2	117.4
Total	39.3	100.3	126.5	243.8	498.0	575.0

CHARACTER AND SOURCES OF MATERIALS IMPORTED FOR MANUFACTURING.

Hides and skins.—Hides and skins form the largest single item of manufacturers' materials imported, their value in the fiscal year 1913 having been 117½ million dollars against 57½ million in 1907, having thus doubled in value of imports during the period in question. The increase in quantity, however, is much less than that in value, from 346 million pounds in 1900 to 572 million in 1913, a gain of 66 per cent in quantity as compared with an increase of 136 per cent in value. Hides and skins seem likely to continue to be an extremely important factor in the import trade, especially in view of the rapid decrease in the supply of cattle in the United States. The number of cattle other than milch cows in the United States has fallen from 51½ million in 1907 to 36 million in 1913, a reduction of 30 per cent in six years; and in this period the importation of hides and skins has increased 55 per cent in quantity. Hides of cattle (including calf skins in this classification) showed in 1913 a total of 72½ million dollars, and form about two-thirds of the total value of the hides and skins imported into the country, about 20 per cent of the 363 million pounds of hides of cattle imported coming from Argentina, 15 per cent from Russia, 13 per cent from Canada, and 8 per cent from Mexico.

Of the 25 million dollars' worth of goatskins imported during 1913, a very large proportion were drawn from tropical and subtropical

countries. Of the 96 million pounds imported during the year, 41½ million pounds came from India, 10 million from China, 7 million from Russia (chiefly the southern part), 5 million from the United Kingdom (chiefly drawn from her tropical possessions) 5 million from Mexico, 4 million from Argentina, and 3 million from Brazil. A very large proportion of the goatskins used in the United States are now drawn from abroad, despite the fact that the United States has a large area, now practically unoccupied, especially suited to this industry. The value of goatskins imported into the United States during the last 10 years is over 250 million dollars. Sheepskins imported in 1913 aggregated 12 million dollars in value, nearly one-half having been drawn from the United Kingdom.

India rubber and substitutes therefor.—India rubber, including gutta-percha and substitutes for india rubber, ranks second in order of value of manufacturers' materials imported, having aggregated 101 million dollars in 1913, against 33 million in 1900, 15 million in 1890, 9½ million in 1880, and 3½ million in 1870. The aggregate value of india rubber and substitutes therefor imported in the last decade is 750 million dollars. Of the 101 million dollars' worth imported in 1913, 90 million dollars' worth was india rubber. While this article is of tropical production, being produced chiefly in Brazil, the Kongo Valley, and the plantations of the East Indies, nearly one-half of the total importation is from Europe.

Raw silk.—Raw silk ranks third in order of value of manufacturers' materials imported in the fiscal year 1913, having aggregated 82 million dollars, against 65 million in 1910, 44½ million in 1900, 23 million in 1890, 12 million in 1880, and 3 million in 1870. Japan is the chief source of the raw silk imported, the quantity from that country in 1913 having been 17½ million pounds, compared with 5½ million from China, and 2½ million from Italy.

Copper.—Copper importations in 1913 were valued at 59½ million dollars, of which 13½ million dollars' worth was in the form of ore, matte, and regulus, and 45½ million dollars' worth in the form of pigs, ingots, bars, and plates. This large importation of copper into the chief copper-producing country of the world—the United States—which produces practically one-half of the world's copper, is due chiefly to the fact that the United States possesses exceptional facilities for smelting and refining. Of the copper imported in the crude form, which aggregated 107 million pounds in the fiscal year 1913, 27½ million pounds were from Chile, 33 million from Canada, 18 million from Mexico, and 6 million from Spain. Of the 300 million pounds of copper in pigs, ingots, etc., imported in that year, 112 million pounds were from Mexico, 40 million from Peru, 35½ million from Spain, 35½ million from Canada, 25½ million from Australia and Tasmania, 15½ million from Japan, 14 million from Chile, and 8½ million from the United Kingdom, this class of copper being imported chiefly for refining and the extraction of the precious metals. This copper when smelted and refined loses its identity as a foreign product, and in case of its exportation is classified as "domestic" by reason of the fact that it has passed through a process of manufacture after entering the United States.

Tin.—Tin imports in 1913 aggregated 53 million dollars, against 31 million in 1910, 19 million in 1900, 7 million in 1890, 6 million in

1880, and 2 million in 1870. In this class of manufacturers' materials prices have greatly advanced, the average import value per pound in 1913 having been 46 cents, against 27 cents in 1900 and 13 cents in 1897. The Malayan Peninsula and the Dutch East Indies are the chief sources of supply of the tin imported, about one-half of the total imports being drawn from the Straits Settlements and the remainder chiefly from the United Kingdom, to which the tin is shipped from Singapore.

Fibers.—Imports of fibers (including in this general term hemp, sisal, jute, and flax) in 1913 aggregated 49 million dollars, chiefly from tropical countries. Of the 49 million dollars' worth imported in 1913, 17½ million dollars' worth was sisal grass (chiefly from Mexico), used largely in the manufacture of ropes and twine. Manila hemp, next in value, showed a total importation of 12½ million dollars, drawn from the Philippine Islands, the exclusive source of this article. Jute, most of it imported direct from India, aggregated 9½ million dollars. One class of jute manufactures, "burlaps," or plain-woven fabrics of single jute yarn, shows larger imports than those of the raw fiber from which it is made, having amounted in 1913 to practically 38 million dollars, of which 31 million dollars' worth came direct from India and 6½ million dollars' worth from the United Kingdom, chiefly Scotland.

Tobacco.—Imports of tobacco in the fiscal year 1913 amounted to 36 million dollars, of which 8 million was the value of cigar wrappers, drawn chiefly from the Netherlands, but grown in its colony, Sumatra; and 28 million that of other tobacco, of which 16 million dollars' worth was from Cuba, 5½ million from Turkey in Europe, and 4½ million from Turkey in Asia.

Wool.—Wool imports in 1913 were valued at 36 million dollars, having been slightly more than in 1912, but materially less than in 1910, when the total exceeded 51 million dollars. The United Kingdom is the chief source of supply of the wools imported. Of the 67 million pounds of clothing wool imported in 1913, 29 million were from the United Kingdom and 22½ million from Argentina. Of the 17 million pounds of combing wool imported in that year, 14 million pounds were from the United Kingdom; and of the 111 million pounds of carpet wool imported, 21 million pounds were from the United Kingdom, 36 million pounds from China, 26 million pounds from European Russia, and 7 million pounds from Turkey in Asia.

Cotton.—Raw cotton imports steadily increase, having aggregated 23 million dollars' value in 1913, against 11 million in 1903, the quantity imported in 1913 having been 122 million pounds, against 75 million in 1903. Egypt is the chief place of production, and supplied direct, in 1913, 94 million pounds, while 12 million pounds were drawn from Asia, 8 million from the United Kingdom (chiefly of Egyptian production), and practically 5 million from Peru.

Wood.—Wood imported for use in manufacturing includes a large number of classes, and is used for a great variety of purposes. Of the 18 million dollars' worth of wood imported in the absolutely crude form, practically 7 million dollars' worth was for use in the manufacture of pulp, 5 million dollars' worth was mahogany, 1 million dollars' worth cedar, 1 million dollars' worth rattans and reeds, and 1½ million dollars' worth logs and other round timber. In addition to this, lumber in the form of boards, planks, and deals amounted

to 19 million dollars. Of the lumber and pulp woods imported, a large proportion came from Canada. Of the 5 million dollars' worth of cabinet woods imported in 1913, 2 million dollars' worth came from the United Kingdom, nearly 1 million dollars' worth from the Central American States and British Honduras, two-thirds of a million dollars' worth from Mexico, and one-third of a million dollars' worth from British Africa.

LEADING FOOD PRODUCTS OF IMPORTATION.

Five principal articles of food—coffee, sugar, tea, fruits and nuts, and cacao—form three-fourths of the total importations of that class. The foodstuffs group shows less fluctuation than other groups of articles, having been, in 1880, 218 million dollars; and in 1913, 406 million dollars. Two articles alone—sugar and coffee—form more than one-half of the grand total.

Sugar.—The quantity of sugar imported from foreign countries in 1913 was 4,740 million pounds, against 4,105 million in the preceding year, an increase of 635 million pounds, but the value in 1913 was but 103½ million dollars, against 115½ million in 1912.

The table which follows shows the sugar consumption of the United States and the sources from which drawn, at quinquennial periods from 1870 to 1910 and annually from 1910 to 1913.

Fiscal years.	From foreign countries. ¹	From Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Philippine Islands.	Domestic production.	Exports.	Domestic consumption.	
					Total.	Per capita.
	<i>Million pounds.</i>	<i>Million pounds.</i>	<i>Million pounds.</i>	<i>Million pounds.</i>	<i>Million pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1870.....	993	204	88	23	1,202	32.7
1875.....	1,546	252	142	35	1,905	43.3
1880.....	1,551	278	182	41	1,970	49.5
1885.....	2,209	509	228	258	2,688	47.9
1890.....	2,373	561	306	47	3,193	50.7
1895.....	3,175	400	774	27	4,322	62.7
1900.....	3,391	627	486	27	4,477	58.9
1905.....	3,603	1,182	1,268	27	6,086	71.7
1910.....	3,919	1,856	1,775	189	7,861	79.9
1911.....	3,708	1,887	1,730	89	7,236	77.2
1912.....	3,669	2,375	1,923	103	7,864	82.4
1913.....	4,537	2,054	1,728	67	8,252	85.5

¹ Exclusive of the noncontiguous territories now under the American flag.

Cuba is the chief source of sugar brought from foreign countries, the quantity imported from that island in the fiscal year 1913 having been 4,312 million pounds out of a total importation of 4,740 million. From South America the imports were 20 million pounds; from the Dutch East Indies, 12½ million, and from Santo Domingo, 2½ million pounds. Our own islands supplied about one-half as much as was brought from foreign countries, the amounts being 203 million pounds from the Philippines, 765 million from Porto Rico, and 1,085 million from Hawaii.

Practically all the sugar entering continental United States is produced from cane, the quantity of beet sugar imported in 1913 having been but 183 million pounds; in 1912, 6½ million, and in 1911, 24½ million, all of this beet sugar coming from Europe, chiefly Germany.

In certain earlier years, however, the quantity of beet sugar imported was much larger than in recent periods, having been, in 1897, 1,866 million pounds, or 40 per cent of the total sugar importations, and supplying practically 33 per cent of our entire sugar consumption of that year.

The share which sugar from foreign countries formed of the sugar consumption of the United States was, in 1912, 46.6 per cent, against 75 per cent in 1900; that from the noncontiguous territories, 30.2 per cent in 1912, against 14 per cent in 1900, and that from domestic production, 23.2 per cent in 1912, against 10.9 per cent in 1900. Of the domestic production of 1912 beet sugar supplied 1,199 million pounds, against 163 million in 1900, and cane sugar supplied 724 million pounds, against 323 million in 1900. The per capita consumption of sugar has steadily increased, having been, in 1913, 85.5 pounds, against 79.9 pounds in 1910, 58.9 pounds in 1900, 50.7 pounds in 1890, 39.5 pounds in 1880, and 32.7 pounds in 1870.

About 22 per cent of the world's sugar product was consumed in the United States in 1912, against 23 per cent in 1900, 25 per cent in 1890, and 27 per cent in 1880.

Coffee.—Coffee ranks second in value in the list of articles of food imported into the United States, having made its highest record, measured by value, in the fiscal year 1913, when the total was \$118,963,209. The quantity imported in 1913, however, was considerably less than in certain earlier years, having been 863 million pounds, against over 1 billion pounds in 1902, 1905, and 1909. These figures do not include the 774 thousand pounds valued at \$132,970 brought from Porto Rico and the 2½ million pounds valued at \$352,965 from Hawaii. Most of Porto Rico's production of coffee is sent to foreign countries, chiefly France, Spain, and Cuba, where it is and has been for many years highly prized. Brazil, the world's largest coffee producer, supplies three-fourths of the coffee imports of the United States, the imports from that country in 1913 having been 639 million pounds out of a total importation of 863 million. From Colombia, the next largest source of our imported coffee, the quantity was 90 million pounds; from Venezuela, 50 million; and from the Central American States, 32 million pounds, South and Central America thus supplying more than nine-tenths of the coffee imports of the United States. The quantity of Java coffee imported in 1913 was about 10 million pounds, of which 7½ million were direct from that island and about 2 million from the Netherlands. From Arabia, the source of Mocha coffee, our imports range from 1½ million to 3 million pounds annually, and from European countries other than the Netherlands, about 7 million pounds. Porto Rico's production in excess of her own requirements amounts to about 50 million and that of Hawaii to approximately 3 million pounds per annum.

The average import price of coffee in the fiscal year 1913 was 13.8 cents per pound, against 13.3 cents in 1912, 7.9 cents in 1910, and 6.7 cents in 1900, the price in 1913 having been higher than at any time since 1896, when the average import price was 14.6 cents per pound, and in 1894, when it was 16.4 cents. In 1875 the average import price was 15.8 cents per pound, and in 1874, 19.3 cents.

Cocoa or cacao.—Of cocoa or cacao the importations in the fiscal year 1913 were 140 million pounds, having been larger than in any preceding year except 1912, when the total was 146 million pounds.

The value, however, exceeded in 1913 that of 1912 or any earlier year, having been 17½ million dollars. The increase in the importation of cocoa has been extremely rapid, having grown from 18 million pounds in 1890 to 42 million in 1900, 74 million in 1905, 109 million in 1910, 146 million in 1912, and 140 million in 1913.

About two-thirds of the cacao imported is drawn from the West Indies and South America and approximately one-third from European countries, chiefly Portugal, the production of this originally American food staple having been extended to tropical and subtropical sections of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Tea.—Tea imports show a less rapid growth than that shown in imports of coffee or cacao. The quantity of tea imported in 1913 was but 95 million pounds, against 85 million in 1900, 84 million in 1890, and 72 million in 1880, having been in 1913 but 30 per cent in excess of those of 1880, while coffee imports in 1913 were twice as great as in 1880 and those of cacao several times as great as in that year. The price of imported tea shows less advance than that of many other articles, the average import price in 1913 having been 18.4 cents per pound, against 16 cents in 1910, 12.4 cents in 1900, 15 cents in 1890, and 27.4 cents in 1880.

Practically one-half of the imported tea is drawn from Japan, the imports therefrom in 1913 having aggregated 44 million pounds, compared with 23½ million pounds from China, 12 million from the United Kingdom, the product of her colonies, and 10 million direct from the East Indies, chiefly India and Ceylon.

Fruits and nuts.—Fruits and nuts imported in 1913 aggregated 42½ million dollars' value, of which fruits alone amounted to 28½ million. The principal items in this group were bananas, 14½ million dollars; lemons, 4½ million; grapes, 1½ million; pineapples, 1½ million; almonds, 3½ million; and walnuts, 3½ million. These figures relate exclusively to imports from foreign countries, and do not include the receipts from our own islands, which shipped to the United States over 4½ million dollars' worth of pineapples alone, of which the receipts from Hawaii were 3½ million dollars' value. Imports of fruits and nuts show a marked increase, having practically doubled in value during the last decade. Bananas, the largest single item of the group, with importations valued at 14½ million dollars in 1913, come chiefly from the Central American States, with a total of 8½ million; the British West Indies, 3 million; and Cuba, three-quarters of a million; while a little over 1 million dollars' worth came from South America. Lemons, of which the value imported in 1913 was 4½ million dollars, come chiefly from Italy. Olives are imported chiefly from Spain, with considerable quantities from Greece; figs and dates chiefly from Turkey in Asia; currants chiefly from Greece; almonds chiefly from Spain; cream, or Brazil nuts, chiefly from Brazil; and walnuts chiefly from France, though considerable quantities are also imported from Italy, China, Chile, and Turkey in Asia.

MANUFACTURES IMPORTED.

Ten groups of articles form the bulk of the manufactures imported and include manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, fibers, iron and steel, leather, paper, oils, chemicals, and art works.

Cotton manufactures.—Cotton goods imported into this the greatest cotton-producing country of the world constantly exceed the exports

of cotton manufactures. They aggregated, in 1913, 66 million dollars' value, being larger than in 1912, but slightly less than in 1911 and about 10 per cent below the high-record year 1907, when the total value of cotton goods imported was 73½ million dollars. Comparing 1913 with 1900 and earlier decennial years the figures are: For 1913, 66 million; 1900, 41 million; 1890, 30 million; 1880, 30 million; and 1870, 23 million.

Laces, edgings, and embroideries form more than one-half of the 66 million dollars' worth of cotton goods imported in 1913, about equally divided between laces and embroideries. Cotton cloths imported amounted to 7½ million dollars' value; plushes, velvets, etc., about 2½ million; stockings, 2½ million; and miscellaneous wearing apparel, 4½ million. Laces, which form and have for many years formed the largest item in this group of cotton goods imported, are drawn chiefly from Switzerland, France, and Germany, in the order named, imports from Switzerland being about two-thirds the combined imports from France and Germany. Cotton cloths are drawn chiefly from England; hosiery, mostly from Germany; and plushes, velvets, etc., chiefly from England and Germany.

Fiber manufactures.—Manufactures of fibers in 1913 showed a total importation of 77 million dollars, a larger total than that of cotton goods. The largest item under this head consists of "burlaps," or plain woven fabrics of single jute yarn, used chiefly for bagging, while bags of jute imported amounted to 4½ million dollars' value. Linens amounted to 22 million dollars, while laces amounted to 3½ million; handkerchiefs, 2 million; and binders' twine, three-quarters of a million dollars. Burlaps come chiefly from India, where they are manufactured from jute grown exclusively in that country, the quantity imported from India in 1913 having been 354 million pounds out of a total of 420 million. Scotland also contributes about 60 million pounds annually, made from jute grown in India. Of the group of fiber manufactures commercially known as linens, manufactured from flax, hemp, or ramie, and amounting to about 22 million dollars' value, about one-half came from Ireland, one-fourth from England, and the remainder from continental Europe.

Silk.—Silk manufactures imported in 1913 amounted to 28 million dollars' value, of which "fabrics woven in the piece" amounted to 7½ million dollars; silk yarn, 6 million; plushes and velvets, 3½ million; laces and embroideries, 3½ million; and wearing apparel, 4 million dollars.

Woolen goods.—Woolen manufactures imported in 1913 amounted to 16½ million dollars, against 15 million in 1912, 23½ million in 1910, 16 million in 1900, 56½ million in 1890, 34 million in 1880, and 34½ million in 1870. Carpets, cloths, dress goods for women and children, and wearing apparel are the principal items forming the group. Imports of carpets in 1913 showed an aggregate value of 4½ million dollars; cloths, about a like sum; dress goods, 3½ million; and wearing apparel, 2 million.

Iron and steel manufactures.—Imports of iron and steel manufactures in 1913 amounted in value to 33½ million dollars, against 40 million in 1910, 20 million in 1900, 42 million in 1890, and 71 million in 1880. The most important item of this group is pig iron, 6 million dollars' value; the next in importance being ingots, blooms, etc., 3½ million; antifriction balls, 2½ million; and bar iron, 1½ million; while the

miscellaneous group, "machinery, machines, and parts of" amounted to 7½ million dollars. The pig iron imports are chiefly from England, with comparatively small quantities from continental Europe and Canada. The ingots, blooms, etc., were chiefly from England, Germany, and Sweden; while Sweden was the principal source of the imported bar iron and Germany the leading source of anti-friction balls imported.

Chemicals, drugs, etc.—The group chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines, of which the imports in 1913 were valued at 99½ million dollars, includes many articles properly classed as manufactures, though a considerable proportion consist of crude and partially manufactured materials. This general group has shown a steady growth in the import trade, having amounted in 1890 to 41½ million dollars; in 1900 to 53½ million dollars; in 1910, 88½ million; and in 1913, 99½ million dollars. All sections of the world are represented in the importations of this great group of chemicals, drugs, and dyes, Germany, however, being the largest contributor of those in the manufactured state. Coal-tar colors and dyes imported in 1913 were valued at 7 million dollars, of which Germany supplied 5½ million dollars' worth.

Leather and manufactures thereof.—Leather and its manufactures aggregated 18 million dollars in the imports of 1913, a larger value than in any earlier year except 1907, when the total exceeded 20 million dollars. Gloves, glove leather, skins for morocco, and band or belting, and sole leather are the leading articles forming the imports of this group, gloves alone amounting to 7½ million dollars, of which 3½ million dollars' worth came from Germany and 3 million dollars' worth from France.

Wood manufactures.—Wood manufactures imported in 1913 showed an aggregate value of 44 million dollars, the largest total ever shown for this group. In this term, wood manufactures, are included boards, planks, and other lumber, as well as furniture and other articles in the more advanced state of manufacture. Boards, planks, and deals amounted to 19 million dollars; lathis, about 2 million; shingles, 1½ million; and furniture, a little less than 1 million dollars' value. Canada was the principal contributor of the lumber imported; the imported wood pulp, with a total valuation of 16 million dollars, came from Canada, about 5 million dollars' worth; Sweden, 4½ million; Norway, 3½ million; and Germany, 2½ million dollars' worth.

Oils.—Oils imported in 1913 amounted to 38 million dollars' value, this total being larger than that of any earlier year and exceeding by nearly 7 million dollars the figures of 1912. This increase in 1913 is due to the large importation of crude mineral oil, chiefly from Mexico, from which oil imports began only within a very recent period. Edible olive oil is the next largest item, the imports in 1913 having been 6½ million dollars, against a little over 6 million in 1912, 2 million in 1905, and a little over 1 million in 1900. Of the 6½ million dollars' worth imported in 1913, 4½ million dollars' worth was from Italy, 1½ million from France, and the remainder from other Mediterranean countries. Coconut oil, of which the year's importations were valued at 4 million dollars, originates in the Tropics, and is brought chiefly from the British East Indies, and from England, France, and Belgium, which obtain this article from their tropical colonies. Of the imported palm oil, amounting to 3½ million dollars,

in 1913, England supplied about two-thirds; and of the imported palm-kernel oil, about 2 million, Germany supplies about three-fourths, practically all of the remainder being from the United Kingdom. A recent accession to the group of oils imported, designated as "Chinese nut oil," is brought almost exclusively from China, and in 1913 showed a total importation of 6 million gallons, valued at 2½ million dollars.

Art works.—Art works occupy, in recent years, an important rank in the general group of "manufactures" imported, the total for the fiscal year 1913 having been 52½ million dollars, against 21 million in 1910, 4 million in 1905, and 2½ million in 1900. This large increase in recent years is in part due to the removal in 1909 of duty upon articles of this character and the subsequent bringing in of large collections, the accumulation of many years. Of the 1913 imports, valued at 52½ million dollars, 26½ million dollars' worth came from the United Kingdom, 22 million from France, and about 3 million from other European countries.

Toys.—Toys imported in 1913 amounted to practically 8 million dollars' value, against 6½ million in 1910, 3 million in 1900, and 2 million in 1890. Of this group dolls and parts thereof amounted to 1½ million dollars, and the remainder of miscellaneous articles. Germany was the largest contributor, not only of the dolls, but of the general group, her proportion of the total in each case having been about four-fifths, while considerable quantities came from Japan, the United Kingdom, and Austria-Hungary.

COUNTRIES SUPPLYING IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Six principal countries—the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Canada, Cuba, and Brazil—supply a little more than one-half of the total imports of the United States. From the United Kingdom the imports in 1913 were valued at 296 million dollars; Germany, 189 million; France, 137 million; Cuba, 126 million; Canada, 121 million; and Brazil, 120 million. Ten other countries—Japan, with a total of 92 million; Mexico, 78 million; India, 68 million; Italy, 54 million; Belgium, 42 million; China, 39 million; Netherlands, 38 million; the Straits Settlements, 36 million; Chile, 28 million; and Argentina, 27 million dollars—supply an additional one-fourth of the total imports, while the remainder are drawn from approximately 100 different countries, colonies, and protectorates, scattered over the world.

DECREASE IN SHARE OF IMPORTS FROM EUROPE.

About 49 per cent of the imports are from Europe, 20 per cent from North America, 12 per cent from South America, 15 per cent from Asia, 2 per cent from Oceania, and 1½ per cent from Africa.

MANUFACTURES COME CHIEFLY FROM EUROPE.

Europe supplies the bulk of the manufactures imported into the United States—318 million out of a total of 408 million dollars' worth of manufactures ready for consumption, and 217 million out of a total of 349 million dollars' worth of manufactures for further use in manufactures, having thus supplied 78 per cent of the finished manufactures

and 62 per cent of the manufactures for further use in manufactures brought from foreign countries.

Of the crude materials for use in manufacturing, Europe also supplies a considerable share. Out of 635 million dollars' worth imported in 1913, 243 million, or 38 per cent, were from Europe. Of the supply of imported foodstuffs, Europe's contribution is small—12½ per cent of the foodstuffs in a crude condition, and 39½ per cent of those partly or wholly manufactured.

RELATIVE GROWTH IN CONTRIBUTIONS BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

Measured by values, Europe increased her supply of crude materials for use in manufacturing from 137 million dollars in 1903 to 243 million in 1913; of manufactures for further use in manufacturing, from 134 million to 217 million; and of finished manufactures, from 220 million to 318 million dollars. South America's contributions of crude foodstuffs grew from 53 million dollars in 1903 to 113 million in 1913; and North America's contributions of foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured increased from 54 million dollars in 1903 to 103 million in 1913. In crude materials for use in manufacturing, Asia increased her supply from 65 million dollars in 1903 to 148 million in 1913.

IMPORTS FROM EUROPE.

England.—England's contributions to the imports of the United States show a larger percentage of raw materials than is the case with most of the other European countries, this being due to the fact that, having a large merchant marine, she brings from her colonies and other sections of the world large quantities of natural products, reexporting them to other parts of the world wherever markets are offered. Thus crude india rubber, of which England produces none, amounted to 33½ million dollars in our imports from that country in 1913; and tin, of which England produces but a small percentage of the world's output, amounted to 24½ million dollars in our imports from that country in 1913. Diamonds, the product of her South African mines, showed in that year a total of over 10 million dollars in our imports from England; hides and skins, chiefly drawn by her from various British colonies, 9 million dollars; wool, also largely produced in her colonies, 12½ million dollars; raw cotton, 1½ million dollars; tea, drawn chiefly from India and Ceylon, over 3½ million dollars; and cabinet woods, 2½ million dollars. Manufactures, however, form a very large share of the articles imported into the United States from England, the principal items in 1913 including cotton laces, embroideries, etc., 7½ million dollars; cotton cloths, nearly 4 million; pig iron, 5 million; other iron and steel manufactures, 8 million; earthen, stone, and china ware, nearly 2½ million; linens, 2 million; leather and manufactures thereof, 5 million; wool manufactures, 6 million; and art works 20 years old or over, 26 million dollars.

Scotland.—The principal articles imported from Scotland during the fiscal year were chemicals, 3½ million dollars, chiefly sulphate of ammonia; burlaps, 6 million dollars; linens, 3 million; distilled spirits, 2 million; wool, 1 million; and herring, 1 million dollars.

Ireland.—From Ireland the leading article of importation is the class known as linens, or woven fabrics, of which the total was 68½ million yards, valued at 11½ million dollars, in 1913.

The total imports from England increased from 157 million dollars in 1903 to 252 million in 1913; those from Ireland, from 21 million to 24 million; and those from Scotland, from 11½ million to 18½ million, making the total imports from the United Kingdom 296 million dollars in 1913, against 190 million a decade earlier.

Germany.—Germany's supply of manufacturers' materials to the United States is much less than that of the United Kingdom, but included, in 1913, over 5½ million dollars' worth of undressed furs, 8 million dollars' worth of hides and skins, 6 million dollars' worth of crude india rubber, and 1½ million dollars' worth of hops. Her contributions of chemicals, however, are very large, especially those of coal-tar colors and dyes, 5½ million dollars; alizarin, 1½ million; and miscellaneous coal-tar preparations, 2 million dollars. Other important manufactures received from Germany in 1913 included miscellaneous machinery, 5 million dollars; cotton goods, 17 million; gloves, 3½ million; china, porcelain, etc., 3½ million; toys, 7 million; and wood pulp, 2½ million dollars. The total imports from Germany in the fiscal year 1913 aggregated 189 million dollars, against 120 million in 1903.

France.—France contributes chiefly manufactures to the import trade of the United States, the figures for 1913 including 22 million dollars' worth of art works; 8 million dollars' worth of cotton laces, embroideries, etc.; 14½ million dollars' worth of silk goods; nearly 3 million dollars' worth of diamonds; 3 million dollars' worth of gloves; and 4 million dollars' worth of champagne and other sparkling wines. Other important articles were chemicals, 4½ million dollars; dressed feathers, 2½ million; walnuts, 3 million; hides and skins, 6 million; crude rubber, 2½ million; precious stones and imitations of, other than diamonds, 6 million; brandy, 1½ million; and still wines, 1 million dollars. The total imports from France in 1913 showed an aggregate value of 137 million dollars, against 90 million in 1903.

Italy.—The leading importations from Italy in the fiscal year 1913 included lemons, 4½ million dollars; almonds, 1½ million; filberts and walnuts, nearly 1 million; macaroni, vermicelli, etc., 4½ million; cheese, 4½ million; vegetables, 2½ million; wines, 1½ million; argols, or wine lees, 1 million; and raw silk, 10 million dollars. The total imports of the year amounted to 54 million dollars, compared with 36 million dollars in 1903.

Netherlands.—Netherlands' contributions to the import trade consist chiefly of diamonds, 11½ million dollars; hides and skins, 3½ million; fish, 1 million; spices, drawn from her East Indian colonies, 1½ million; tin in bars, blocks, and pigs, 1½ million; and leaf tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers, chiefly the product of Sumatra, 8 million dollars. Total imports, fiscal year 1913, 38 million dollars; 1903, 23 million dollars.

Belgium.—Belgium supplied, in 1913, nearly 5½ million dollars' worth of unmanufactured rubber, drawn from her colonies; 12 million dollars' worth of diamonds, cut but not set; 2 million dollars' worth of uncut diamonds; 2½ million dollars' worth of hides and skins; 2 million dollars' worth of linens; 2½ million dollars' worth of furs and fur skins; and a variety of miscellaneous articles, making a grand total of 42 million dollars, as against 22½ million dollars in 1903.

Spain.—Spain supplied, in 1913, over 3½ million dollars' worth of sulphur ore; 5½ million dollars' worth of copper pigs, ingots, etc.;

3½ million dollars' worth of cork and manufactures thereof; 3 million dollars' worth of fruits, chiefly olives and grapes; 2 million dollars' worth of nuts, chiefly almonds; and other articles, making a total importation from that country of 23½ million dollars, as against 8½ million in 1903.

Switzerland.—From Switzerland the imports consist largely of manufactures, the figures for 1913 including cotton laces, 10½ million dollars, or nearly half the entire imports from that country; watches, 2 million; silk goods, 3 million; and cheese, 3 million dollars. Total imports, 1913, 23½ million dollars; 1903, 21 million.

Sweden.—Imports from Sweden increased from 3½ million dollars in 1903 to 11 million in 1913, and consisted in the latter year chiefly of wood pulp, 4½ million dollars; iron ore, 1½ million; bar iron, 1 million; other iron manufactures, 2 million; and matches, slightly less than a half million dollars.

Russia in Europe.—European Russia supplied, in 1913, 19 million dollars' worth of hides and skins, 2½ million dollars' worth of raw wool, over 1 million dollars' worth of unmanufactured fibers, and numerous other articles, including licorice root, fusel oil, and scrap or refuse rubber, chiefly shoes, the total imports in 1913 being 27 million dollars, against 9 million in 1903.

Turkey.—Turkey's chief contributions to the import trade of the United States in 1913 were 5½ million dollars' worth of leaf tobacco, 1½ million dollars' worth of wool carpets and carpeting (chiefly rugs), a little less than 1 million dollars' worth of opium, and two-thirds of a million dollars' worth of hides and skins, other articles bringing the total of the year's imports from that country up to 10 million dollars, as against 5½ million in 1903.

IMPORTS FROM NORTH AMERICA.

The principal countries of North America contributing to the import trade of the United States are Canada, Mexico, and Cuba.

Canada.—Canada supplied, in 1913, 18 million dollars' worth of boards, deals, and planks; 7 million dollars' worth of flaxseed; 7½ million dollars' worth of hides and skins; 8½ million dollars' worth of copper, of which 5½ million dollars represented the value of pigs, ingots, bars, and plates, and 3 million copper ore, matte, and regulus; 3½ million dollars' worth of bituminous coal; nearly 5½ million dollars' worth of fish; over 5½ million dollars' worth of nickel ore and nickel matte; 7 million dollars' worth of pulp wood; and 5 million dollars' worth of wood pulp. The total imports from Canada in 1913 were 120½ million dollars in value, against 54½ million in 1903.

Mexico.—From Mexico the leading imports during the year were copper, 19½ million dollars, of which over 17 million dollars' worth was in the form of pigs, ingots, bars, etc.; sisal grass, 15½ million; crude mineral oil, 7 million; hides and skins, 6 million; cattle, 5½ million; coffee, 4 million; lead in ore and base bullion, 3 million; and crude india rubber, 1½ million, the total imports from Mexico in the fiscal year 1913 having aggregated 77½ million dollars' value, against 41½ million in 1903.

Cuba.—Cuba's chief supplies to the import trade of the United States are sugar, tobacco, fruits, and iron ore. Of sugar the imports during the fiscal year 1913 were valued at 93½ million dollars;

leaf tobacco, $16\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars; cigars, cigarettes, etc., 4 million; iron ore, nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ million; and fruits, chiefly pineapples and bananas, 2 million dollars, the year's total having been 126 million dollars, against 63 million a decade earlier.

Other important contributions from the various sections of North America included 16 million dollars' worth of merchandise from the Central American States, chiefly fruits, coffee, hides, and skins; $12\frac{3}{4}$ million from the British West Indies, chiefly fruits, cocoa, asphalt, spices, and sugar; and $3\frac{3}{4}$ million from Santo Domingo.

IMPORTS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

South America's contributions to the imports of the United States are chiefly india rubber, coffee, sugar, hides, wool, nitrates, cabinet woods, and chemicals or materials for use in their production.

Argentina.—The most important articles, as shown by the 1913 import records of the United States, are hides and skins, 15 million dollars, of which hides of cattle were valued at $12\frac{1}{2}$ million; wool, 5 million; and extract of quebracho, used for tanning, $1\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars, the total imports from Argentina having been $26\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars' value in 1913, against less than $9\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1903.

Brazil.—From Brazil the leading imports during the fiscal year 1913 were coffee, practically 88 million dollars; crude rubber, 26 million; crude cocoa, $1\frac{3}{4}$ million; goat skins, $1\frac{1}{4}$ million; and cream or Brazil nuts, a half million dollars, the total imports from that country in 1913 having been 120 million dollars, against 67 million in 1903.

Chile.—Chile, whose trade relations with the United States will doubtless become closer through the opening of the Panama Canal, which shortens the route from our Atlantic and Gulf ports by approximately 4,000 miles, supplies chiefly nitrate of soda, copper in ore and pigs, and iodine. Of nitrate of soda the year's imports were valued at 20 million dollars; of copper ore, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ million; copper pigs, bars, etc., $2\frac{1}{4}$ million; and iodine, three-quarters of a million dollars; other articles, such as hides, antimony, lead, fertilizers, fruits, furs, etc., bringing the total value of imports from Chile in 1913 up to $27\frac{3}{4}$ million dollars, against $9\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1903.

Peru.—Peru, to which the opening of the Panama Canal will shorten the route from our Atlantic and Gulf coasts to an even greater extent than in the case of Chile, supplied, in 1913, $4\frac{3}{4}$ million dollars' worth of our imports of copper pigs, ingots, and bars; $1\frac{1}{4}$ million of copper ore, matte, and regulus; and of raw cotton and mineral oils, each less than 1 million dollars' value, the total imports from that country in 1913 having been $9\frac{3}{4}$ million dollars, against a little less than 3 million in 1903.

Ecuador and Colombia.—The other countries on the west coast of South America, with which closer trade relations may be expected through the opening of the Panama Canal, are Ecuador and Colombia. Imports from Ecuador have increased less rapidly than those from other parts of South America, having been, in 1903, $1\frac{1}{4}$ million, and in 1913, 3 million dollars' value, including in the latter year crude cocoa, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ million dollars; crude rubber, a little over a half million; and vegetable ivory, practically a half million dollars.

Colombia's chief exports are through its ports fronting upon the Caribbean and therefore less likely to be materially affected by reason of the opening of the Panama Canal. The leading imports from Colombia, in 1913, were coffee, $11\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars; hides and skins, 1 million; bananas, 1 million; hats, bonnets, and hoods, of straw, over three-quarters of a million and crude india rubber, less than half a million dollars' value. The total from that country, in 1913, having been 16 million dollars against 4 million in 1903.

Venezuela.—The principal articles imported from Venezuela are coffee, with a total value in 1913 of 7 million dollars; hides and skins, $1\frac{1}{2}$ million; and india rubber and balata, over a half million dollars, the total imports from that country during the fiscal year having been a little more than $10\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars against $5\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1903.

From the remaining South American countries the imports are relatively small.

IMPORTS FROM ASIA AND OCEANIA.

The chief Asiatic countries supplying considerable quantities of the imports into the United States are Japan, China, India, and the Dutch East Indies; while the Philippine Islands, Australia, and New Zealand, in the South Pacific, are also important contributors to the import requirements of the country and take in exchange large quantities of our products.

China.—China supplies chiefly raw silk, wool, tea, hides, and skins, nut oil, raw cotton, rice, matting, and bristles. The imports from China in the fiscal year 1913 included raw silk, $13\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars; silk waste, 1 million; unmanufactured wool, $4\frac{1}{2}$ million; tea, $3\frac{1}{2}$ million; goatskins, $2\frac{1}{2}$ million; hides of cattle, 2 million; nut oil, $2\frac{3}{4}$ million; cotton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ million; rice and rice flour, 1 million; bristles, practically 1 million; and mats and matting, three-quarters of a million dollars; the total value of all imports from that country in 1913 having been 39 million dollars, against $26\frac{3}{4}$ million in 1903.

Japan.—From Japan the largest importation consists of raw silk, the figures for 1913 having been 57 million dollars. Next in importance were tea, $7\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars; hats and hat materials, $4\frac{1}{2}$ million; silk goods, 3 million; copper in pigs, ingots, bars, etc., $2\frac{1}{2}$ million; chinaware, 1 million; laces and embroideries manufactured from fibers, 1 million; camphor, about 1 million; and mats and matting, about three-fourths of a million dollars. The total imports from Japan in 1913 were valued at $91\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars, against 44 million in 1903.

India.—India supplies chiefly burlaps, of which the imports in 1913 were valued at 31 million dollars; jute and jute butts, $8\frac{1}{2}$ million; goatskins, $8\frac{1}{2}$ million; other hides and skins, $5\frac{1}{2}$ million; jute bags, $3\frac{3}{4}$ million; shellac, $2\frac{1}{2}$ million; and castor beans, skins for morocco, and manganese oxide, each nearly 1 million dollars. The total imports from that country in 1913 showed an aggregate value of 68 million dollars, against about $30\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1904, the earliest year for which data are available.

Straits Settlements.—The Straits Settlements are an important central point for vessels from all parts of the world, especially those bringing the products of Australia, New Zealand, the Dutch East

Indies, Siam, Indo China, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands. The Straits Settlements are one of the largest contributors of tin in the imports of the United States, the value imported therefrom in 1913 having been $23\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars, while imports of india rubber aggregated 5 million; gutta joolatong, 2 million; spices, $1\frac{1}{2}$ million; and gums, chiefly gambier and copal, kauri, and damar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars, the total imports in 1913 having been $35\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars, against $14\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1904.

Dutch East Indies.—The Dutch East Indies supply large quantities of sugar to the United States in years when prices are high, but when prices are unusually low, as in the fiscal year 1913, the quantity sent therefrom to the United States is extremely small. This is illustrated by the fact that the imports of sugar from the Dutch East Indies in 1913, a year of low sugar prices in the United States, were but $12\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds valued at 359 thousand dollars, against 340 million pounds valued at $8\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars in 1912. The other principal imports from the Dutch East Indies in 1913 included sago, tapioca, and other farinaceous substances, $1\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars; coffee, $1\frac{1}{2}$ million; kapok, over a half million; and spices, a half million dollars. The total value of the imports from the Dutch East Indies in 1913 was $6\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars, against $13\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1912, 23 million in 1909, and 16 million in 1903, these wide fluctuations being caused chiefly by the presence or absence of sugar in considerable quantities among the articles imported.

Australia.—Australia's chief imports into the United States are copper pigs, ingots, etc., showing in 1913 a total of $4\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars; hides and skins, 2 million; and wool, $1\frac{1}{2}$ million; while other important articles included furs and fur skins, bituminous coal, mother-of-pearl, and meats, the total imports from that country in 1913 having been 11 million dollars. From New Zealand the total imports of the year were valued at $4\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars, consisting chiefly of wool, flax, and copal gum. The total imports from British Australasia (including Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand) have increased from a little less than 7 million dollars in 1903 to $15\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1913.

Philippine Islands.—The principle articles imported from the Philippine Islands are manila hemp, sugar, manufactures of tobacco, copra or the broken meat of the coconut, coconut oil, and hats, bonnets, and hoods. The value of sugar imported from the Philippine Islands in 1913 was $4\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars, or over 6 million dollars less than in 1912, this decrease having been due, as in the case of sugar from the Dutch East Indies, to the comparatively low price in the United States in 1913, the surplus of Philippine sugar usually finding its markets in adjacent Asiatic countries. Manila hemp, of which the Philippine Islands are the world's exclusive source, showed in 1913 as importation of 12 million dollars, a marked increase over 1912, but chiefly due to higher prices in 1913. Copra, of which the imports increased very rapidly in recent years, showed a total of 1 million dollars in 1913, compared with 2 million in 1912, less than a half million dollars in 1910, and a little over a quarter million dollars in 1909. Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots amounted to $2\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars in 1913. The total imports from the Philippine Islands in 1913 were 21 million dollars, against $11\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1903.

IMPORTS FROM AFRICA.

Africa supplies to the United States chiefly cotton from Egypt, feathers from British South Africa, hides and skins from the Kongo country and British East Africa, and copper ore, matte, and regulus from German Africa. The import figures of 1913 included 18½ million dollars' worth of cotton from Egypt, 2½ million dollars' worth of crude feathers and downs from British South Africa, a half million dollars' worth of hides and skins from British South Africa, and a little less than a half million dollars' worth from British East Africa, and practically a half million dollars' worth of copper ore, etc., from German Africa. The total imports from Africa in 1913 were practically 26½ million dollars in value, against 12½ million in 1903. While many million dollars' worth of diamonds, the product of the British South African mines, are annually imported into the United States, they are chiefly brought from European countries and not direct from Africa.

NOTABLE FEATURES OF THE EXPORT TRADE.

The exports of the United States illustrate, even more sharply than the imports, the changing character of our commerce and of the occupations of our people. Agricultural products, which formed, in 1880, 84.3 per cent of the total domestic exports, were, in 1913, 46.1 per cent of the total. Manufactures, exclusive of foodstuffs, which were, in 1880, 14.78 per cent of the exports, were, in 1913, 48.8 per cent. Agricultural exports increased 61.5 per cent during the period in question, while those of manufactures increased 87.3 per cent. The actual figures are: Exports of agricultural products, in 1880, 694.3 million dollars and, in 1913, 1,121.3 million; exports of manufactures, in 1880, 121.8 million dollars and, in 1913, 1,185.1 million, the increase in agricultural products being 427 million dollars, and that in exports of manufactures considerably more than 1 billion dollars.

RELATIVE GAINS IN CLASSES OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.

Manufactures form a steadily and rapidly increasing share of the exports of domestic products, and foodstuffs form a steadily decreasing share, while the proportion of manufacturers' crude materials shows little change, the growth in our production of cotton (the largest factor in this group) in excess of domestic requirements has kept pace approximately with the growth in exports as a whole. Foodstuffs formed, in 1880, 55.77 per cent of the total exports of domestic products and, in 1913, but 20.72 per cent; manufacturers' crude materials, in 1880, 28.98 per cent and, in 1913, 30.13 per cent; and manufactures (exclusive of foodstuffs), in 1880, 14.78 per cent, and, in 1913, 48.80 per cent. The growth in the group, manufactures for further use in manufacturing, has been even more striking, both as to the total and the percentage which it forms of the total, than that in finished manufactures. The total exports of manufactures for further use in manufacturing was, in 1880, 29 million, and, in 1913, 409 million; and of finished manufactures, in 1880, 93 million, and, in 1913, 776 million.

This transition of the United States from an exporter of natural products to an exporter of manufactures has been a steady movement during the last third of a century. Crude foodstuffs which formed, in 1880, 32.3 per cent of the exports, gradually diminished in their proportion, save in one or two exceptional years when unusually large wheat crops gave a sufficient surplus to bring the percentage above the normal level, and were, in 1912, but 4.6 per cent of the total, against 32.3 per cent in 1880. In 1913, however, their percentage was slightly larger, 7.49 per cent, due to a large wheat crop and unusually heavy exports of that article. Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured show a less rapid decline in the proportion which they form of the total exports, especially during the period from 1800 to 1900, when there was but little change, the average share which they

formed of the total exports being about 25 per cent. In the early part of the present century, however, the sudden decline in the available supply of meats for exportation reduced rapidly the share which this group, foodstuffs wholly or partly manufactured, formed of the total, this share having fallen from 24.26 per cent in 1902 to 20.22 per cent in 1906, 15.16 per cent in 1910, and 13.23 per cent in 1913. The share which crude materials form of the total exports has remained practically stationary, having been in 1880, 28.98 per cent; in 1890, 36.03 per cent; in 1900, a year of large exportations of foodstuffs and thus a smaller proportion of manufacturers' materials, 23.73 per cent; in 1910, 33.1 per cent; and in 1913, 30.1 per cent. In both manufactures for further use in manufacturing and manufactures ready for consumption, the advance has been continuous, both in total value and in the percentage which the respective groups form of the total exports. The share which manufactures for further use in manufacturing form of the grand total of domestic exports was, in 1880, 3.52 per cent; in 1890, 5.5 per cent; in 1900, 11.18 per cent; in 1910, 15.66 per cent; and in 1913, 16.83 per cent; and that of finished manufactures, in 1880, 11.26 per cent; in 1890, 15.68 per cent; in 1900, 24.2 per cent; in 1910, 29.19 per cent; and in 1913, 31.97 per cent.

DECLINE IN EXPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS.

The share which the United States supplies of the requirements of foreign countries in the three great groups of articles—foodstuffs, manufacturers' materials, and manufactures—is rapidly diminishing as to the first group, foodstuffs; is apparently not materially changing in the second group, manufacturers' materials; and is increasing in the third group, finished manufactures. The principal food articles which the United States has supplied to the outside world are wheat and its products, and meats, and both of these show a marked decline, while the world demand has meantime increased through the growth in population. Wheat exports, which amounted to 186 million bushels in 1900, 216 million in 1901, and 235 million in 1902, were but 87 million in 1910, 69 million in 1911, and 80 million in 1912, while the unusually large crop of 1912 permitted an exportation of 143 million in 1913, all of these figures including flour in terms of wheat. In meats the decline, when stated in values, has not been as distinctly perceptible, except in fresh-beef exports, owing to the fact that prices have sharply advanced. In fresh beef, which until recently formed an important item in this group, the decline has been very rapid, the total quantity of fresh beef exported in 1913 having been but 7½ million pounds, against 255 million in 1903 and 329 million in 1900.

INCREASE IN MANUFACTURES EXPORTED.

The rapid gain shown in the group manufactures for further use in manufacturing, both as to value and the share which it forms of the total exports, is largely due to the growth in the exportation of copper, of which the world's requirements have greatly increased in recent years. This increase in the world's demand has not only

stimulated the exportation, when measured by quantity, from this the chief copper-producing country of the world, but has resulted in an even greater increase in value by reason of the advance in prices meantime. The total value of the domestic exports of copper (excluding ore and finished manufactures) from the United States in 1880 was but \$667,242; in 1890, 2½ million dollars; in 1900, 56 million; in 1910, 83¾ million; and in 1913, 140 million; an increase from less than 1 million dollars' value in 1880 to over 138 million in 1913. The share which copper formed of the total exports of manufactures for further use in manufacturing was in 1880 but 2½ per cent, and in 1913, 33.8 per cent. The other important factors in that group are lumber, naval stores, and certain classes of iron and steel manufactures, including pig iron, bars, plates, sheets, and billets, each of these showing a considerable growth in exports, though less proportionately than that in exports of copper.

The group, manufactures ready for consumption, includes a much larger number and greater variety of articles than any other group. Even in this case, however, it is practicable to indicate, roughly at least, the principal articles in which the growth has occurred. Finished manufactures of iron and steel, especially machinery, cars for railways, agricultural implements, automobiles, manufactures of india rubber, and manufactures of wood all show rapid gains. Exports of cotton manufactures have not increased with as great rapidity as other factors in this group, the total value thereof exported in 1903 having been 32 million dollars and in 1913 53¾ million. Refined mineral oil forms a larger percentage of this group than any other single article, the total exports thereof increasing from 61 million dollars in 1903 to 130 million in 1913. Automobiles increased in value of exports from a little over 1 million dollars in 1903 to 31 million in 1913; agricultural implements, from 21 million to 41 million; india rubber manufactures, from 4½ million to 12½ million; railway cars, from 3¾ million to 15½ million; leather manufactures, from 8 million to 21½ million; and miscellaneous machinery, not including agricultural implements and automobiles, from 51 million dollars in 1903 to 130 million in 1913.

EXPORTS TO GRAND DIVISIONS AND PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

The record of our exports to the various sections of the world shows a marked change and a wider distribution. Exports to Europe formed, in 1880, 86.1 per cent of the total, and in 1913, 60 per cent; those to North America, in 1880, 8.3 per cent, in 1913, 25 per cent; to South America, in 1880, 2.8 per cent, in 1913, 5.9 per cent; to Asia, in 1880, 1.4 per cent, in 1913, 4.7 per cent; to Oceania, in 1880, less than 1 per cent, in 1913, 3.2 per cent; and to Africa, in 1880, 0.6 per cent, and in 1913, 1.2 per cent. Even for the 10-year period 1903-1913 the change in distribution is distinctly marked, the percentage of the total exports to Europe having been, in 1903, 72.5 per cent, and in 1913, 60 per cent; to North America, in 1903, 15.1 per cent, and in 1913, 25 per cent; and to South America, in 1903, 2.9 per cent, and in 1913, 5.9 per cent, while in exports to Asia, Oceania, and Africa the change is less pronounced. Exports of crude foodstuffs to Europe fell from 152 million dollars in 1903

to 139 million in 1913; while to North America they increased from 17½ million to 33½ million. Foodstuffs wholly or partly manufactured, consisting chiefly of flour and meats, show comparatively little change in the exports to Europe, being 261 million in 1903 and 225 million in 1913. A marked increase, however, occurred in their exports to North America, the total having been 29 million dollars in 1903 and 61½ million in 1913. Crude materials for use in manufacturing go chiefly to Europe, the total thereto in 1903 having been 360 million dollars and in 1913, 594½ million. To North America the exports of this group increased from 37 million dollars in 1903 to 97½ million in 1913, and those to Asia from 9 million to 30½ million dollars, the principal article of this group exported to Asia being raw cotton sent to Japan. Manufactures for further use in manufacturing, exported to Europe increased from 109 million dollars in 1903 to 263½ million in 1913; to North America, from 20 million to 95½ million; to South America, from 4 million to 28 million; to Asia, from 2 million to 9½ million; and to Oceania, from 3½ million dollars in 1903 to 10 million in 1913, the percentage of increase in exports of this group to North and South America being more rapid than that in similar exports to Europe.

In the group manufactures ready for consumption the change has been even more sharply defined. The total value of this group exported to Europe in 1903 was 130 million dollars and in 1913, 239½ million, having almost doubled; while to North America the total increased from 96 million to 302 million, having more than trebled; to South America, from 27 million to a little less than 100 million, having practically quadrupled; to Asia, from 36½ million to 60 million; to Oceania, from 22½ million to 58 million; and to Africa, from 14½ million dollars to 17 million. Thus the percentage of increase in exports of manufactures ready for consumption has been more rapid in the trade with North and South America than in that with any of the other grand divisions of the world. Of the finished manufactures exported in 1903, 39.76 per cent of the total went to Europe, and in 1913 but 30.85 per cent; to North America, in 1903, 29.41 per cent, and in 1913, 38.89 per cent; and to South America, in 1903, 8.21 per cent, and in 1913, 12.84 per cent.

TWELVE LEADING COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTS WERE SENT.

Twelve principal countries of the world form the market for four-fifths of our exports—the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France, Netherlands, Italy, Cuba, Belgium, Japan, Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil. To the United Kingdom alone the exports in 1913 amounted to 597 million dollars, or practically one-fourth of the grand total of 2,466 million exported in that year; to Canada, 415 million dollars, or practically one-sixth of the total; and to all British territory, including Great Britain and her colonies, 1,134 million dollars, or 46 per cent of the total exports.

Exports to the United Kingdom do not show as rapid gains as those to other parts of the world, the totals for 1903 and 1913 having been 524 million and 597 million dollars, respectively. To Canada the growth in exports is much more rapid, from 123 million dollars in 1903 to 415 million in 1913; to Germany, from 194 million to 332 million; to France, from 77 million to 146 million; to the Nether-

lands, from 78 million to 126 million; to Italy, from 35 million to 76 million; to Cuba, from 22 million to 71 million; Belgium, from 47 million to 67 million; Japan, from 21 million to 58 million; Mexico, from 42 million to 54 million; Argentina, from 11 million to 53 million; Brazil, from 11 million to 43 million; British Australasia, from 33 million to 52 million; Spain, from 18 million to 31 million; Russia, from 16 million to 25 million; and those to China, from 19 million dollars in 1903 to 21 million in 1913.

The above figures, comparing the value of our exports to each of the principal countries taking three-fourths of the total, illustrate sharply the relative growth in the movement to American countries. While the exports to the United Kingdom show but slight gain (14 per cent) and those to other principal countries of Europe an increase of approximately 75 per cent, those to five principal countries of America—Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Argentina, and Brazil—show an increase of over 200 per cent; those to Japan, about 175 per cent; those to British Australasia, 58 per cent; and those to China, but about 10 per cent.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO EACH PRINCIPAL COUNTRY.

The details of the trade with the countries above mentioned—countries which form the market for four-fifths of our exports—are presented in condensed form in the statement which follows:

The United Kingdom.—Raw cotton is the largest factor in the grand total of 597 million dollars' worth of merchandise exported to the United Kingdom in the fiscal year 1913, having amounted in that year to 225 million dollars, while of cotton manufactures there was sent to that country 4½ million dollars' worth. Meats are next in importance in the list of exports to the United Kingdom, having aggregated 63½ million dollars, though this total is being materially reduced by the rapid diminution of the available supply of fresh beef for exportation, for which the United Kingdom was practically the sole market in former years, the fresh beef exported from the United States to the United Kingdom having fallen from \$12,060,183 in 1909 to \$12,677 in 1913. Even in pork products the reduction has been less distinctly marked than that in beef, the figures of 1913 showing a considerable decrease in the movements to Great Britain, bacon from 203 million pounds in 1909 to 138 million in 1913, and the value from 22½ million dollars to 17½ million. Lard shows a decline from 197 million pounds in 1909 to 168 million in 1913, though the value shows practically no reduction. Wheat exported to the United Kingdom amounted to 44 million dollars' value in 1909 and 41½ million in 1913; copper in pigs, ingots, etc., another important factor, nearly 18 million dollars in 1913; unmanufactured tobacco, 17½ million dollars; mineral oils, 22 million dollars; boards, deals, and planks, 13½ million dollars; glazed kid leather, 7 million dollars; photographic goods, including motion-picture films, of which the United States is the world's largest manufacturer, 6½ million dollars; sewing machines, 3 million dollars; and typewriters, 2½ million dollars. Cattle, of which the value exported to the United Kingdom in 1909 was \$17,094,215, showed in 1913 a total export to that country of but \$164,680.

Canada.—Canada ranks second among foreign countries as a market for American goods, and the variety of articles forming the 415 million

dollars' value of exports thereto is very great. Manufactures as a whole form by far the largest part of this grand total, machinery alone amounting to 36 million dollars; automobiles, 12½ million; and agricultural implements, 7 million dollars. Coal is also an important factor in the exports to Canada, the 1913 figures amounting to 53 million dollars, of which a little more than one half was bituminous. Lumber in considerable quantities is sent to Canada, the single group, boards, deals, planks, etc., showing a total value of 13 million dollars; while other important articles exported to that country in 1913 include cotton goods, 10 million dollars; boots and shoes, 3 million; chemicals, drugs, and medicines, 5 million; railway cars, 4½ million; electrical machinery, appliances, and instruments, 8½ million; brass and manufactures thereof, 4½ million; steel sheets and plates, 10½ million; copper and manufactures thereof, 7½ million; refined mineral oils, 8½ million, chiefly naphthas, gasoline, etc.; books, maps, etc., 5 million; and furniture, 2 million dollars. Among the important food products exported to that country in 1913 were breadstuffs, 7½ million dollars, of which corn alone was 4½ million dollars' value; oranges, slightly less than 3 million; other fruits, nearly 6 million; meat and dairy products, 6½ million; and vegetables, nearly 3 million dollars.

Germany.—Germany holds third rank among the countries to which domestic merchandise of the United States is exported. The principal articles forming the 332 million dollars' worth exported to that country in the fiscal year 1913 included: Cotton, 144 million dollars' value; copper in pigs, bars, plates, and ingots, 46 million; unmanufactured tobacco, 3½ million; lard, 18 million; refined mineral oil, 10½ million dollars; wheat, 12 million; other breadstuffs, 15 million; agricultural implements, 3½ million; fruits, 6 million; furs and fur skins, 6½ million; leather and manufactures thereof, 5½ million (of which 1½ million was the value of boots and shoes); naval stores, 6½ million; oil cake and oil-cake meal, 5½ million; and lumber, 3 million dollars.

France.—France, which ranks fourth, showed in 1913 a total of 146 million dollars, raw cotton alone forming nearly one-half and copper about one-seventh of the entire value exported to that country. The next largest items were mineral oils, tobacco, wheat, iron and steel manufactures, meat products, and agricultural implements. Of cotton, the largest item, the total exportation was 64 million dollars; copper pigs, bars, etc., 21 million; and refined mineral oil, 9 million.

Netherlands.—Copper in pigs, ingots, bars, and plates is the largest single item in the exports to the Netherlands, its value in 1913 having been 28 million dollars out of a total of over 126 million. Wheat, including flour, amounted to 19 million dollars' value; corn, 4 million; oats, 3½ million; oleo oil, 5½ million; leather, and manufactures thereof, 2 million; sausage casings, 1 million; oil cake and oil-cake meal, chiefly flaxseed, 7 million; mineral oils, 10 million, about two-thirds of which was illuminating oil; cottonseed oil, 5 million; lumber, 4½ million; and unmanufactured tobacco, 2½ million dollars.

Italy.—Raw cotton is by far the largest single item in the exports to Italy, amounting to 30 million dollars' value out of a total of 76½ million; while unmanufactured tobacco showed a total of 5½ million; copper in pigs, ingots, etc., 7½ million; mineral oils, over 3½ million; wheat, nearly 7½ million; and iron and steel manufactures, largely machinery, 5½ million dollars.

Cuba.—Foodstuffs and manufactures form by far the largest share of the 70½ million dollars' worth of merchandise exported from the United States to Cuba in the fiscal year 1913. Among the articles of foodstuffs the most important were breadstuffs, 6½ million dollars, of which about two-thirds represented the value of flour; coffee, the product of Porto Rico, 3½ million; lard, 5 million; other meat products, 5 million; and vegetables, 1½ million dollars. The list of manufactures exported to Cuba includes a large number of articles. Iron and steel manufactures amounted to 12½ million dollars, over one-third being machinery; boots and shoes, 4 million dollars; cars and carriages, 2 million; cotton goods, nearly 3 million; lumber, 3 million; and furniture, a little less than 1 million dollars.

Belgium.—Raw cotton, wheat, meats, refined mineral oils, oil cake and oil-cake meal, lumber, iron and steel manufactures, and tobacco are the largest items in the exports to Belgium, which in 1913 showed a total of 67 million dollars. Cotton amounted to 13 million dollars in value; wheat, 10½ million; refined mineral oil, 6 million; oil cake and oil-cake meal, 5½ million; meats, 5 million; and iron and steel, 3½ million.

Japan.—Raw cotton forms by far the largest factor in our exports to Japan, amounting to 25 million dollars out of a total of 58 million. Next in importance are iron and steel manufactures, aggregating nearly 11 million dollars' value, the principal items in this group being machinery, 3½ million; pipes and fittings, 1½ million; steel rails, 1½ million; sheets and plates, 1½ million; and locomotives, included in the above figures relative to machinery, 1½ million dollars. Of wheat the total amounted to 3½ million dollars; of wheat flour, 3½ million; electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances, 2½ million; illuminating oil, over 4½ million; and leather, cars and carriages, and unmanufactured tobacco, each about three-quarters of a million dollars in value.

Mexico.—Manufactures of all classes and in great variety form the bulk of the exports to Mexico, which in 1913 amounted to 54½ million dollars. The more important items included mining machinery, pipes and fittings, pumps and pumping machinery, builders' hardware, steel rails, and other manufactures of iron and steel, making a total of 15½ million dollars; boots and shoes, 2 million; copper and manufactures thereof, 3 million; electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances, 2 million; cars and carriages, over 1½ million; breadstuffs, 1½ million; cotton goods, 1 million; lard and lard compounds, 1½ million; cottonseed oil, 1½ million; and lumber, 3 million dollars.

Argentina.—Manufactures form a large proportion of the 53 million dollars' worth of merchandise exported from the United States to Argentina in 1913. Agricultural implements amounted to 6½ million dollars; automobiles, 1½ million; other cars and carriages, 3 million; twine, 2 million; builders' hardware, engines, sewing machines, iron sheets and plates, and various other manufactures of iron and steel to the value of 10½ million; boards, deals, and planks, 5½ million; other lumber, 2½ million; soap, 1½ million; and furniture, three-quarters of a million dollars.

Brazil.—The character of merchandise forming the 43 million dollars' worth of exports to Brazil in 1913 is similar to that above enumerated with reference to Argentina, and included, in that year,

illuminating oil, nearly 3 million dollars; locomotives, 2½ million; steel rails, 1 million; sewing machines, 1¼ million; other iron and steel manufactures, 8¾ million; electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances, 3 million; automobiles, 1 million; cars and carriages, 3¾ million; flour, 3 million; and boards, planks, and other lumber, over 1½ million dollars.

Australia.—Manufactures formed the bulk of the 43½ million dollars' worth of merchandise exported to the Commonwealth of Australia in 1913. The largest items included steel rails, wire, sheets and plates, tools, and other manufactures of iron and steel, with a total value of 12½ million dollars; illuminating oil, nearly 2 million; naphthas, benzine, gasoline, etc., 1¼ million; automobiles, nearly 2 million; electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances, 1 million; agricultural implements, over three-quarters of a million; leather and manufactures thereof, 1 million; cotton goods, nearly 1½ million; boards, deals, and planks, 4 million; and unmanufactured tobacco, 3 million dollars.

Russia.—Cotton, copper, agricultural implements; binder twine, and miscellaneous manufactures of iron and steel form the bulk of the exports to Russia. Of the 25 million dollars' worth of merchandise sent to European Russia in 1913, raw cotton amounted to 4½ million dollars; agricultural implements, 8¾ million, of which mowers and reapers were 6¾ million dollars' value; twine, 1¼ million; leather and manufactures thereof, 1 million; and miscellaneous manufactures of iron and steel, including cash registers, sewing machines, typewriters, pumps, etc., 5½ million dollars.

China.—Exports to China show marked fluctuations and a distinct decline in recent years. In the period immediately following the Russo-Japanese War very large quantities of cotton goods were imported into China, especially for supply of the markets in Manchuria, and this was followed by large imports of copper for use in the manufacture of coins by the various Provinces. The demand for copper, however, practically terminated with the suspension of additions to the coinage of China, and the demand for cotton goods rapidly declined, first, by reason of the over importations of this class of merchandise in 1905 and 1906, and, second, owing to the rapid increase in manufacture for exportation of cotton goods in Japan. The value of cotton cloths exported from the United States to China was in 1905 practically 28 million and in 1906 about 30 million dollars, while in 1913 the total was but 5½ million. The value of copper ingots, bars, etc., exported to China in 1905 was 10 million and in 1906, 3¼ million dollars, while in 1913 it was but \$1,023. Mineral oils, for which China has for many years been a steady market, show but a slight increase in recent years, amounting in 1913 to but 6 million dollars, against 8¾ million in 1908. Exports of tobacco were valued at 1 million dollars; cigarettes, 1 million; lumber, 1 million; and miscellaneous manufactures of iron and steel, 2 million dollars.

American manufacturers of cotton goods have found extreme difficulty during recent years in retaining their foothold in the markets of China, owing in part to the rapid increase in the surplus of cotton goods, produced at a low labor cost, which Japan has for exportation and in part to the fact that her manufacturers have decided advantages in the markets of China by reason of proximity

and the further fact that the class of goods manufactured for the people of Japan, an oriental people, are suited to the climate and customs of China and are offered to them by oriental people who readily acquire the Chinese language for the conduct of their business.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED.

Wheat and flour.—Europe is the principal market for the wheat exported and takes a very large proportion of the surplus production of the United States. Eighty-three million bushels out of a total exportation of 92 million bushels exported in 1913 went to Europe, the largest amount sent to a single country being 31½ million to the United Kingdom, while 14½ million bushels went to the Netherlands, 12 million to Germany, 10½ million to Belgium, and 5 million to France. The popular impression that Japan has become a large purchaser of American wheat and flour is scarcely sustained by the official figures, which show wheat exports to Japan in 1913 amounting to 3½ million dollars out of a total of 89 million dollars' worth exported, and flour 3½ million out of a total of 53 million dollars for that article. China received direct about a half million dollars' worth of flour, while a little over 5 million dollars' worth exported to Hongkong was doubtless to a considerable extent destined for the markets of China. Considerable quantities of American flour were also sent to Cuba, 4½ million dollars' worth in 1913; Brazil, 3 million; Haiti, 1½ million; the Philippine Islands, 1½ million; and Venezuela, 1 million dollars' value.

Corn.—Corn exports fluctuate greatly in quantity and value, and for this commodity Europe is the chief foreign market. Of the 28½ million dollars' worth of corn exported in the fiscal year 1913, 21 million dollars' worth went to Europe, 8½ million going to the United Kingdom, 4 million to the Netherlands, and 3½ million to Germany; while to Canada the exports were 4½ million; to Cuba, 1½ million; and Mexico, a little over a half million dollars.

Cotton.—Europe is the chief market for American cotton exported, the quantity sent to that grand division in 1913 amounting to 4,269 million pounds out of a total of 4,562 million, and the value exported thereto in 1913, 511 million dollars out of a total of 547 million. The largest value went to the United Kingdom, 224½ million dollars, while 144 million dollars' worth went to Germany, 64 million to France, and 30 million to Italy.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

The share of our manufactures taken by Europe, that other great manufacturing section, is surprisingly large. Of the 1,185 million dollars' worth of manufactures exported in the fiscal year 1913, 503 million, or 42½ per cent, went to Europe; 397 million, or 33½ per cent, to North America; 128 million, or 10½ per cent, to South America; 69 million, or 5½ per cent, to Asia; 68 million, or 5½ per cent, to Oceania; and 19 million, or 1½ per cent, to Africa. Of the 503 million dollars' worth of manufactures exported to Europe in 1913, agricultural implements aggregated 22 million dollars; cars and carriages, 9 million, of which automobiles alone were 6 million; manufactures of india rubber, 6 million; photographic goods, 6½

million; and electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances, 3 million; while the 36 million dollars' worth of leather and manufactures thereof exported to Europe included many finished articles, such as boots and shoes, of which the total sent to that grand division aggregated 5 million dollars' value. Manufactures of iron and steel, including various forms of machinery, showed a total of 73 million dollars; refined mineral oils, 68½ million; and copper manufactures, chiefly in pigs, ingots, etc., 131 million dollars.

To North America the proportion which finished manufactures form of the total exports is naturally larger than in the exports to Europe. Of the 397 million dollars' worth of manufactures exported to North America in 1913, cotton manufactures amounted to 21½ million dollars' value; cars and carriages, 25½ million; leather and manufactures thereof, 18 million; refined mineral oils, 14 million; electrical machinery and appliances, 13½ million; agricultural implements, 8 million; books, maps, and other manufactures of paper, 12 million; and wood manufactures, nearly 38 million dollars; while the general group, manufactures of iron and steel, aggregating 148 million dollars in 1913, is composed more largely of finished manufactures than is found in those exported to Europe. North America is by far the largest customer for our exports of iron and steel, the total value of that group sent to North America being, in 1913, 148 million dollars, compared with 73 million to Europe, 38 million to South America, 20½ million to Oceania, 19 million to Asia, and 5 million to Africa. Mineral oils, which show a large total in the list of manufactures exported, are also widely distributed, the 130 million dollars' worth exported to foreign countries in 1913 including 69 million dollars' value to Europe, 14 million to North America, 15 million to South America, 19½ million to Asia, 7½ million to Oceania, and 4½ million to Africa.

Iron and steel manufactures form a larger total and show a more rapid growth than any other of the great groups or important classes of articles exported, their total exports having increased from 30 million dollars in 1893 to 305 million in 1913; while leather and manufactures thereof increased during the same period from 12 million to 64 million dollars; india-rubber manufactures, from 1½ million to 14 million; fiber manufactures, from 1½ million to 11 million dollars; cars and carriages, from 2½ million to 54½ million dollars; cotton goods, from 12 million to 53½ million dollars; agricultural implements, from 4½ million to 40½ million; and copper manufactures, from 4½ million dollars in 1893 to 140 million dollars in 1913.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURES EXPORTED.

Copper.—Copper shows an extremely rapid growth in exportations. Its distribution is almost exclusively to the countries of Europe, the value of the exports to that grand division in 1913 having been 131 million dollars out of a total of 140 million. Germany is the largest purchaser of our exported copper, the value sent thereto in 1913 having been 46 million dollars, compared with 28 million to the Netherlands, 21 million to France, 18 million to the United Kingdom, 6½ million to Austria-Hungary, and 6½ million to Canada.

Refined mineral oil.—Refined mineral oils, including in this class all oils passing out of the country in the manufactured state, show for

1913 a total exportation of 130 million dollars, of which 68½ million went to Europe, 14 million to North America, 15½ million to South America, 19½ million to Asia, and 7½ million to Oceania. About one-half of the total exportation of this group consisted of illuminating oil, its value in 1913 having been 66 million dollars, distributed to practically every country and colony of the world. Of the 1,049 million gallons exported during the year, 169 million went to the United Kingdom, 134 million to the Netherlands, 103 million to Germany, 85 million to Japan, 79 million to China, 33 million to Brazil, 31 million to British India, 26 million to British Oceania, and 21 million to Argentina.

Lubricating oil exported in 1913 amounted to 214 million gallons, valued at 29½ million dollars. The largest exports during the year included 61 million gallons to the United Kingdom, 26½ million to Germany, 26 million to France, 12 million to the Netherlands, and 13½ million to Belgium, Europe as a whole taking 170 million out of the grand total of 214 million gallons exported.

The growth in exports of naphthas, gasoline, and other lighter products of distillation has been especially rapid, the total increasing from 4 million dollars in 1908 to 25 million in 1913, gasoline alone contributing 11 million dollars to the last-named total. This class of oils is also distributed chiefly to Europe.

Agricultural implements.—Agricultural implements have shown a very rapid growth and an extremely wide distribution during recent years. The total value of exports of this group in 1913 was 40½ million dollars, of which the most important articles were mowers and reapers, with a total value of 20½ million dollars. The largest exports of mowers and reapers during the year included 6½ million dollars' worth to Russia in Europe, 3 million to Germany, practically 3 million to France, 1½ million to Austria-Hungary, and 1½ million to Argentina, with smaller shipments to countries representing every grand division of the globe. Plows and cultivators, of which the exports in 1913 amounted to 7½ million dollars' value, went chiefly to North and South America, though considerable quantities were sold in Europe, Asia, and practically all parts of the world.

Automobiles.—Automobiles show a more rapid growth than perhaps any other important article of the export trade and their distribution extends to every part of the world. Of the 26 million dollars' worth exported in 1913, 6½ million dollars' value went to Europe, chiefly the United Kingdom; 9½ million to Canada; 3 million to South America; and about 3 million to British Oceania.

Cotton manufactures.—The growth in exportations of manufactures of cotton has not kept pace with that in many other classes, especially iron and steel, lumber, copper, and mineral oils. Cloths of the various classes form a considerable part of the 53½ million dollars' worth of cotton goods exported in 1913, unbleached cotton cloths showing a total of 15 million dollars, bleached 3 million, and colored cloths 12½ million dollars. The bleached cottons are distributed chiefly to North America and Oceania; unbleached cottons chiefly to China, the Philippines, and other oriental countries; and those dyed, colored, or printed chiefly to North America, Oceania, especially the Philippine Islands, and South America in the order named. China and the Philippine Islands are the chief customers in the

Orient for American cottons; Cuba, Haiti, and the countries fronting upon the Caribbean Sea the chief customers in North and South America.

Leather.—Exports of leather, especially sole leather and glazed kid, have increased rapidly during recent years. Of the 42½ million dollars' worth of leather exported in 1913 glazed kid upper leather amounted to 19½ million dollars; other upper leather, 7 million; and sole leather, 8½ million dollars. Europe is the chief destination of glazed kid upper leather exported from the United States, the value sent to that grand division in 1913 having been 15 million dollars, chiefly to England, Germany, and the Netherlands. Considerable quantities also went to South America, chiefly Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, and to Australia and Tasmania. The United Kingdom takes about nine-tenths of the sole leather exported from the country, Japan and Belgium being, in the order named, the next largest purchasers.

Boots and shoes.—Exports of leather boots and shoes show large gains and a very wide distribution, the number of countries and colonies to which they are sent being approximately 100. North America is the largest customer for this class of our manufactures, the value sent thereto in 1913 being 10½ million dollars out of a total of 18 million, compared with 4½ million dollars' value to Europe and 1½ million to South America. To Cuba alone the exports amounted to 4 million dollars; to Canada, over 3 million; to the United Kingdom, Germany, and France, each less than 1½ million; and to Mexico, slightly less than 2 million dollars.

Typewriters.—Typewriters are widely distributed and show a large total in the exports of machinery, having exceeded 11½ million dollars in the export figures of 1913. About three-fourths of this total went to Europe, the value thereto during the fiscal year having been over 7½ million dollars, against less than 1 million to Canada, 1 million to South America as a whole, and about 1½ million to other parts of the world. The largest total was to the United Kingdom, 2½ million dollars' value, next in order being France, 1½ million, and Germany, a little over 1 million dollars.

Sewing machines.—Sewing machines also show a wide distribution and a steady growth in exportations. Practically one-half of the total exports of 11½ million dollars' value in 1913 went to Europe, the United Kingdom alone showing a total of 3 million and Germany over three-quarters of a million dollars; while to South America the total was 3 million, and to North America, 2 million dollars, chiefly to Mexico, Canada, and Cuba.

Metal-working machinery.—Metal-working machinery, of which the export value in 1913 was 16 million dollars, goes chiefly to Europe, 12 million dollars' worth having been sent during the year to that grand division, and 3 million to North America. The principal takers of this class of American manufactures were the United Kingdom, 3½ million dollars' value; Germany, a little more than 3 million; France, practically 2 million; and Canada, 2½ million.

Wire.—Exports of wire show large totals and a very wide distribution, especially in the agricultural countries. The value of wire and manufactures thereof exported during 1913 was 12½ million dollars, of which barbed wire alone was 4½ million dollars. The year's exports of wire and manufactures thereof included 5 million dollars' worth to

North America, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ million to South America, the largest individual purchasers having been Canada, 3 million dollars' value; Argentina, $1\frac{1}{2}$ million; Australia, $1\frac{1}{2}$ million; Brazil, nearly 1 million; British South Africa, three-quarters of a million; Mexico, three-quarters of a million; Cuba, a half million, and Colombia, one-third million dollars.

SHARE OF REEXPORTS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

Foreign merchandise exported from the United States forms but 1.5 per cent of its total exports, while in many of the European countries the foreign merchandise exported forms from 10 per cent to 25 per cent of the total, and in the case of countries whose ocean frontages offer a convenient exit for countries in the interior of the continent the percentage is still larger. Foreign merchandise forms about 40 per cent of the total exports of Belgium; in the Netherlands similar conditions prevail, and in the United Kingdom and France it forms approximately 20 per cent; while in the trade of the United States, as above indicated, foreign merchandise forms but 1.5 per cent of the total exports. The growth of this class of our exports has about kept pace with that of domestic merchandise. Foreign merchandise exported from the United States amounted in 1880 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars; in 1890, $12\frac{1}{2}$ million; in 1900, $23\frac{1}{2}$ million; in 1910, 35 million; and in 1913, $37\frac{1}{2}$ million. Naturally a large share of the foreign merchandise exported goes to countries immediately adjacent to the United States.

The principal articles of foreign merchandise thus exported are lead in ore and base bullion, chemicals, fruits, hides, fibers, tobacco, wood, and manufactures thereof, cacao, coffee, tin, oils, fish, manufactures of iron and steel, and (in exceptional years) art works, which have recently been so large an item of the imports into the United States. Art works of foreign production exported in 1913 were valued at 2.4 million dollars; lead in ore and bullion, 2.4 million; fruits, 2.3 million (of which bananas alone amounted to 1.9 million dollars); chemicals, 4.3 million; hides, 2.5 million; fibers, 1.9 million; tobacco, 1.6 million; wood and manufactures thereof, 1.2 million; cacao, 1 million; coffee, a half million; tin, 1 million; oil, one-third million; fish, one-third million; and various manufactures of iron and steel, over a half million dollars.

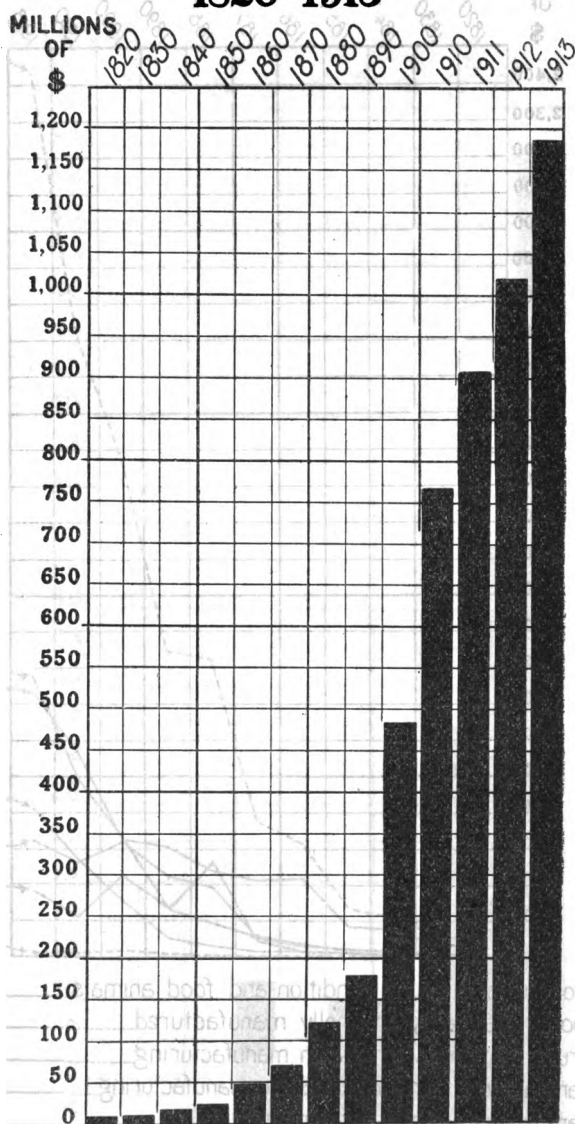
The above figures do not include the foreign merchandise crossing the country in bond, or that which has undergone a process of manufacture in the United States.

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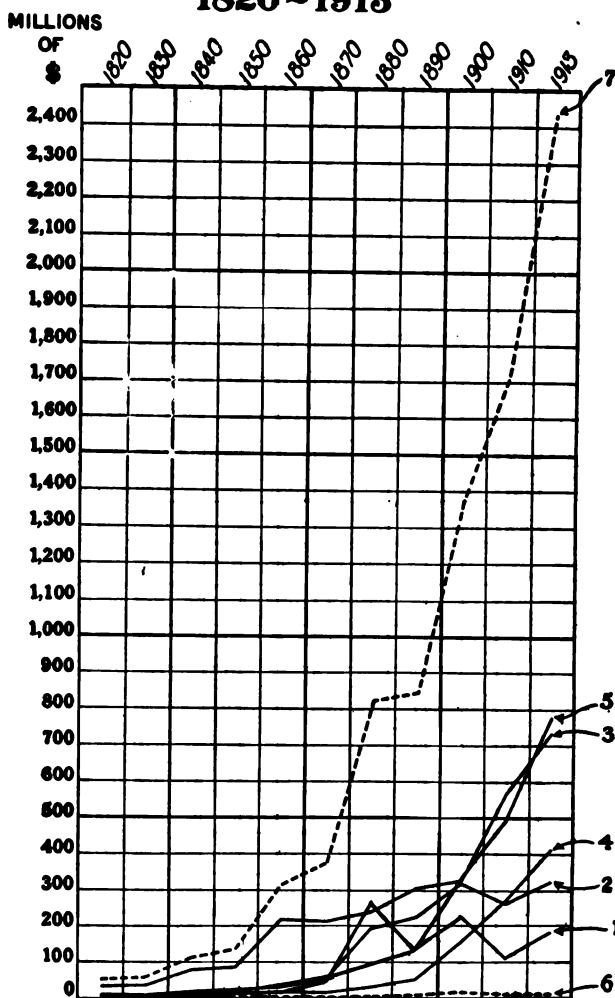
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U.S. TOTAL EXPORTS of MANUFACTURES 1820-1913



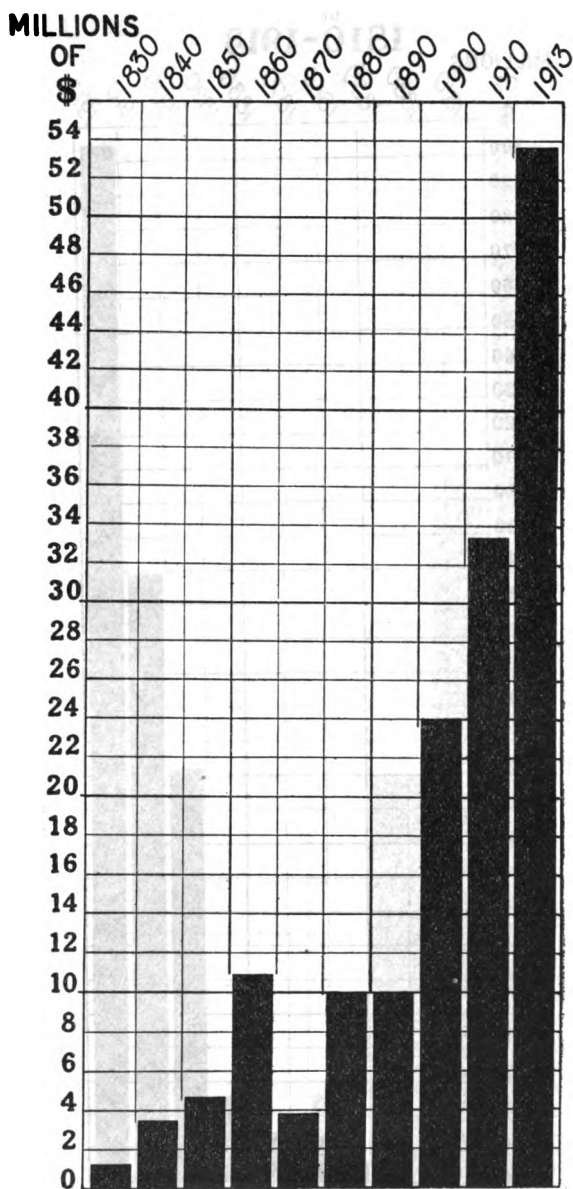
NOTE: Exclusive of foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.

U.S. EXPORTS FIVE GREAT GROUPS 1820~1913



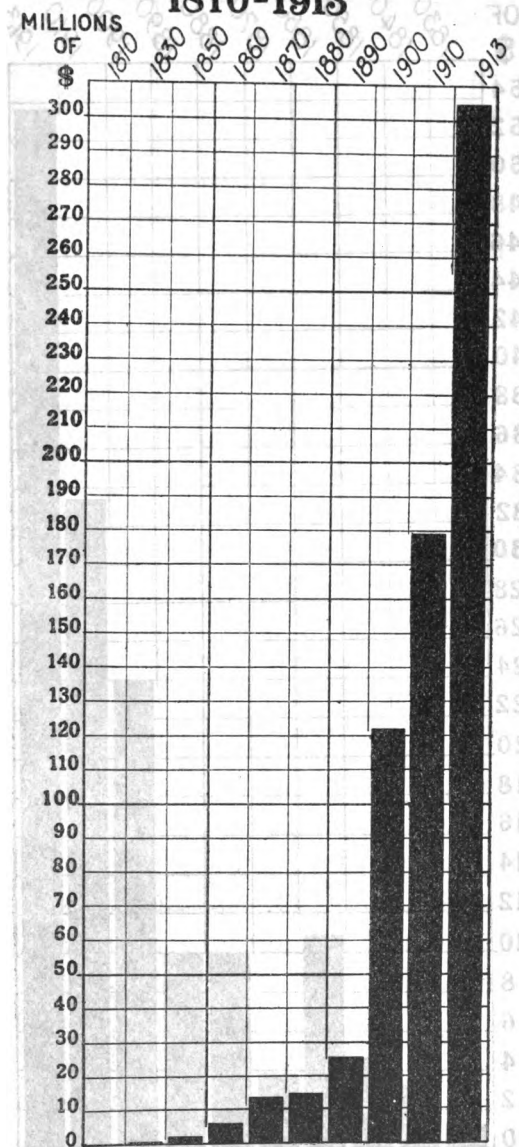
- Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals..... 1
- Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured..... 2
- Crude materials for use in manufacturing..... 3
- Manufactures for further use in manufacturing..... 4
- Manufactures ready for consumption..... 5
- Miscellaneous..... 6
- Total value..... 7

U.S. EXPORTS of COTTON MANUFACTURES 1830-1913

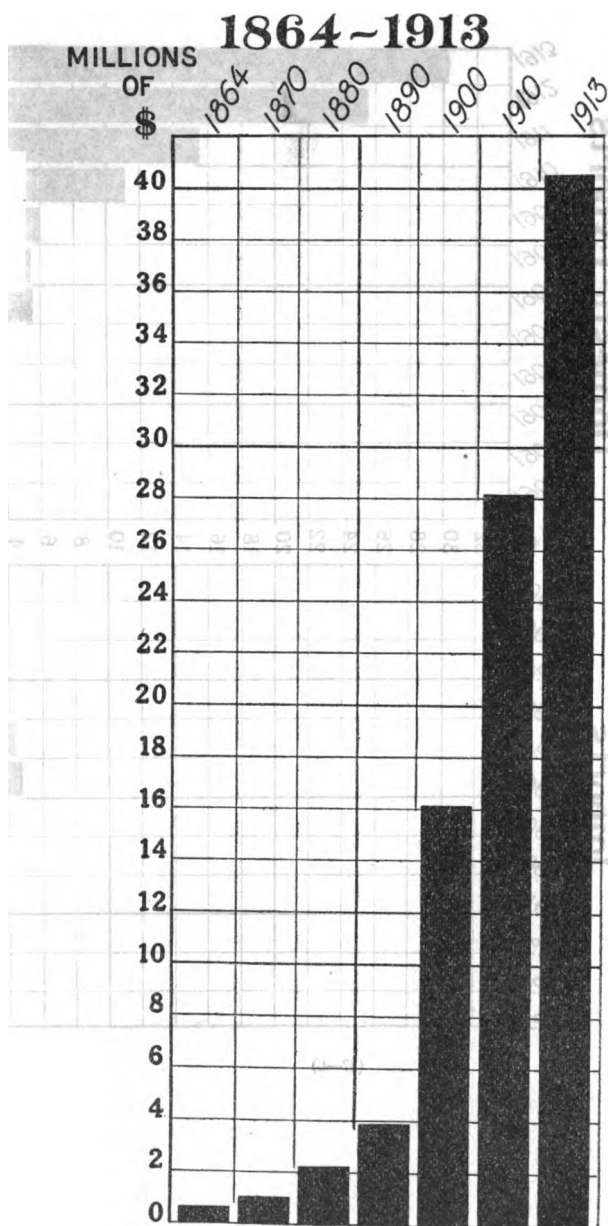


(37-3)

U.S. EXPORTS of IRON AND STEEL AND MANUFACTURES OF 1810-1913



U.S. EXPORTS AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS



(37-5)

U.S. IMPORTS & EXPORTS of AUTOMOBILES and Parts thereof 1902-1913

